a conſiderable ſhare of elegant knowledge, talents for converſation which were very rarely equalled. Through the medium of Mr Fitzherbert he became acquainted with the late Marquis of Rockingham and the late Lord Verney; events which opened the firſt great dawn of Mr Burke's political life.

Soon after his acquaintance with Lord Rockingham, a circumſtance took place which gave this Nobleman an opportunity to draw forth as well as reward the talents of his *Protegè*:—The Adminiſtration formed in 1765, under the Honourable George Grenville (or rather under the private influence of Lord Bute) being in a tottering ſituation, in conſequence of ſome diſagreements about the Regency Bill, and the unpopularity they acquired in the commotions cauſed by the conduct of the journeymen ſilk weavers, his Majeſty, through the recommendation of his uncle, William Duke of Cumberland, thought proper to appoint a new Miniſtry, of which the following were the principal arrangements:—His Grace the Duke of Grafton and the late Field-Marſhal Conway, Secretaries of State: Charles Marquis of Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Mr Dowdeſwell, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, &c.: almoſt all the other great offices of ſtate were filled with new men; except that of Lord Privy Seal, which was conferred on the old Duke of Newcaſtle, as a place of eaſe ſuitable to his years, and yet of honour and confidence (the things of which his Grace ever appeared moſt ambitious), ſufficient to reward his early and conſtant ſervices to the Royal Family, and in them to the Britiſh dominions.

In this arrangement, which took place in 1765, Mr Burke was appointed private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham; and ſoon after, through the intereſt of Lord Verney, returned as one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of Wendover, in Buckinghamſhire.

The introduction of ſo fine a writer as Mr Burke into Parliament, for the purpoſes of giving his aid to Miniſtry, was not altogether a project ſo ſure of ſucceeding as the world generally imagines: the eloquence of the *pen* and *tongue* are very different talents; nay, even the elocution of the Bar and the Senate diverge ſo widely, that many examples could be given of perſons much celebrated in the former who have ſhrunk from their celebrity in the Senate: nor is this, when properly conſidered, much to be wondered at; the ſpecies of elocution in both are different; and that laborious ſtudy which is neceſſary to acquire the detail and minutiæ of ſtatutes and law caſes in the Courts below, is much better ſupplied in the Senate by a general conſtitutional knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the rules and orders of the Houſe. Burke, however, had the ſingular felicity of joining to the character of an elegant writer that of an eloquent ſpeaker; nor did his talents wait for the ſlow progreſſive hand of time to unfold them, as the very firſt ſpeech he made, "on the impolicy of taxing the Colonies," was ſo much admired for its ſpirit, obſervation, and oratory, that the late Lord Chatham, who immediately followed him in the debate, ſaid, "he ſhould not go any further into the detail of the buſineſs, as that young Member (alluding to Burke) had ſo forcibly and eloquently anticipated every thing he had to offer on the ſubject."

This eulogium, with the reſpectable ſituation he held in a Miniſtry beginning to be very popular, together with the confidence and friendſhip of the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, were flattering preſages of his riſing greatneſs in the State: but the ſea of politics is a very uncertain ocean, which often allures the young adventurer with the proſpect of a happy and proſperous voyage, merely to ſhew him the raſhneſs of all anticipated pleaſures.

The Rockingham Adminiſtration (as it has been called) being formed under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, caught its firſt ſymptom of decay

on the death of that Prince. On the 31ſt of October 1765, whilſt his Royal Highneſs was preparing to aſſiſt at one of thoſe Councils frequently held, to arrange matters in a way of being more ſpeedily diſpatched by the Privy Council, he was ſeized with a ſudden diſorder, of which he had ſome ſymptoms the evening before, and in a fit of ſhivering ſunk ſenſeleſs, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, in the arms of the Earl of Albemarle. This was a great blow to the Adminiſtration, as it not only deprived them of his Royal Highneſs' abilities (which were greater than the world generally gave him credit for), but as it likewiſe deprived them of an advocate, who, from his near connection with the throne, could check the influence of Lord Bute, who was ſuppoſed to take a private lead in all the great affairs of ſtate.

The Parliament, however, opened in December 1765, under their auſpices, with tolerable eclat, when they introduced many ſalutary and popular acts; but what rendered this Adminiſtration ſtill more diſtinguiſhed was the Bill *for the total repeal of the Stamp Act*, brought in during the ſpring of the enſuing year. The diſcuſſions on this Bill drew out the whole abilities of the country; and the univerſal joy its paſſing ſpread through the majority of the Nation is ſo well expreſſed by Mr Burke himſelf, that we ſhall make no apology for tranſcribing his ſublime and powerful deſcription:

"I remember, Sir (addreſſing himſelf to the Speaker), with a melancholy pleaſure the ſituation of the Honourable Gentleman (the late Field-Marſhal Conway) who made the motion for the repeal of the Stamp Act. In that criſis, when the whole trading intereſt of this empire, crammed into your lobbies with a trembling and anxious expectation, waited, almoſt to a winter's return of light, their fate from your reſolutions. When at length you had determined in their favour, and your doors thrown open ſhewed them the figure of their deliverer in the well-earned triumph of his important victory, from the whole of that grave multitude there aroſe an involuntary burſt of gratitude and tranſport. They jumped upon him like children on a long abſent father: they clung about him as captives about their redeemer: all England, all America joined in his applauſe: nor did he ſeem inſenſible to the beſt of all earthly rewards, the love and admiration of his fellow-citizens; *hope elevated, and joy brightened his creſt*: I ſtood near him, and his face, to uſe the expreſſion of the Scripture of the firſt Martyr, "his face was as if it had been the face of an angel." I do not know how others feel; but if I had ſtood in that ſituation, I never would have exchanged it for all that Kings in their profuſion could beſtow."—*Vide Mr Burke's Speech, 19th April 1774, 4to Ed. p. 36.*

But notwithſtanding the eclat which this act gave the new Miniſtry, followed up by ſome other acts and reſolutions which tended in ſome degree either to render the burdens of the people eaſier to be borne, or ſecure the liberty of their perſons, a ſudden and unexpected change took place immediately after the cloſe of this ſeſſion; for on the 30th July, the ſame year, the following arrangements were announced: The Duke of Grafton Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earl of Shelburne (ſince Marquis of Lanſdowne) Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond; Lord Camden Lord High Chancellor, in the room of Lord Northington; the Right Honourable Charles Townſhend Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Right Honourable William Dowdeſwell; and the Right Honourable William Pitt (created ſome days before Earl of Chatham) Lord Privy Seal, &c. This change created a conſiderable deal of political commotion; and the public papers and pamphlets of that day turned their ſatire againſt the newly-created Earl of Chatham: they charged him with

with weakening and dividing an intereſt which the public wiſhed to be ſupported; and lending his great name and authority to perſons who were ſuppoſed to be of a party which had been long held to be obnoxious to the whig intereſt of the country.

Though theſe charges were afterwards fully refuted by the ſubſequent conduct of the Noble Earl, the late Miniſtry were entitled to their ſhare of praiſe, not only for being very active in promoting the general intereſts of the State by ſeveral popular acts and reſolutions, but by their *uncommon diſintereſtedneſs*; as they ſhewed, upon quitting their places, that they retired without a place, penſion, or reverſion, ſecured to themſelves or their friends. This was a ſtroke which the private fortune of Mr Burke could ill bear; but he had the honour of being a Member of a virtuous Adminiſtration; he had the opportunity of opening his great political talents to the public; and, above all, of ſhewing to a number of illuſtrious friends (and in particular the Marquis of Buckingham) his many private virtues and amiable qualities, joined to a reach of mind ſcarcely equalled by any of his cotemporaries.

In July 1766, Mr Burke, finding himſelf diſengaged from political buſineſs, viſited Ireland after an abſence of many years; and here he renewed many of thoſe pleaſing friendſhips and connexions which engaged the attention of his younger days, always rendered ſtill more pleaſing by the proſpect of a riſing fortune, and a capacity of doing good to thoſe we love and eſteem. He returned to England towards the cloſe of the year; and, finding a ſtrong oppoſition formed againſt the Duke of Grafton, who was ſapping the ſpirit and force of thoſe reſolutions paſſed under the late Adminiſtration, he threw himſelf into the foremoſt ranks, and there ſoon ſhewed what a formidable adverſary he was likely to be.

(*To be continued.*)

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

PRODUCTIONS OF EARLY GENIUS.

SCALIGER, Voltaire, and Grotius, were but eighteen years old when they produced, the firſt two their Œdipuſes, and the laſt his Adamus Exul. But the moſt extraordinary inſtance of early excellence is "The Old Batchelor of Congreve," written at nineteen only; as Comedy implies and requires a knowledge of life and characters, which are here diſplayed with accuracy and truth. In Alcander, an epic poem, which Pope wrote when about twelve (and which he afterward, by the advice of Atterbury, deſtroyed) is word for word that couplet on the circulation of the blood, which he afterward inſerted in the Dunciad;

As man's meanders, to their vital ſpring
Roll all their tides, then back their circles bring.

DR JOHNSON

ſitting one evening at Sir Joſhua Reynolds', in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance, the former, by way of heightening the good-humour of the company, agreed to toaſt *ordinary women*, and to have them matched with *ordinary men*. In this round, one of the ladies gave Mrs Williams (the well known inmate of Dr Johnſon, who was both very plain in her perſon and nearly blind), when another inſtantly paired her with Dr Goldſmith. This whimſical union ſet the company a laughing, and in particular ſo pleaſed the lady who gave the firſt toaſt, that though ſhe had ſome pique with the lady who gave Dr Goldſmith, ſhe ran round the table, kiſſed her, and ſaid ſhe forgave her every thing paſt for the *apropos* of her laſt toaſt. Johnſon, who ſaw and heard all this, and who did not like to have two of his moſt intimate friends thus made the butt of ridicule, growled out, "Aye, this puts me in mind of an obſervation of Swift's, who ſays, that the quarrels of women

are

are made up like thoſe of ancient kings: *there is always an animal ſacrificed on the occaſion.*"

GEORGE THE SECOND.

"You ought not to write verſes (ſaid George II, who had little taſte, to Lord Hervey) 'tis beneath your rank; leave ſuch work to little Mr Pope, it is his trade."

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY CONSIDERED.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 318.

LEAVING the fabulous ſtories of Malmucius, and the perhaps equally fabulous hiſtory of Lucius, as the dreams of Monachiſm, I ſhall return to the point from which I have, in a long digreſſion, diverged; namely, the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, who, as I have heretofore obſerved, laid the foundation of thoſe privileges and immunities which were by ſome of his ſucceſſors enlarged; by ſome curtailed down to the age of Henry the Eighth.

In ancient times, the right of ſanctuary extended not only to the Church itſelf, but included the Vicar's or Miniſter's houſe and ſurrounding premiſes; yet it was ſtill far more contracted than that of the Greeks, whoſe ſanctuaries frequently comprehended the groves in which their Temples were ſituated, and compriſed a circuit of ſeveral miles.

Of the ſanctuary at Weſtminſter, once ſo famous, little now remains. Its privileges have been long ſince taken away, and the part which ſtill retains its ancient name, is not, as it is conjectured, more than one third of its original dimenſions: yet, upon the veſtiges of that little, it is no unpleaſant purſuit for a contemplative mind to dwell; and in a moment of reflection, endeavour to retrace the events that have happened, the ſcenes that have paſſed, and the changes which a ſeries of ages have wrought in the narrow compaſs of the few acres ſurrounding the venerable and auguſt fabric, which ſeems to have reared its head impervious to the ſtorm, and to have triumphed over the ruin of time.

The conſtitution of the Benedictine Monaſtery of St Peter at Weſtminſter, it was once thought, reſted upon as firm a baſis as the Abbey itſelf; and, fenced around by laws eccleſiaſtical and civil, was for centuries unaſſailed, and indeed deemed unaſſailable. It was a fortunate circumſtance for this nation, that the perſons to whom its fall was owing, though rapacious, were not *philoſophers*; conſequently, they did not attempt to root up one religious eſtabliſhment, without planting another in its ſtead; and, although we owe little to *their* motives, we have great obligations to Providence for the iſſue of an event, which has been a ſingular bleſſing to the ages which have ſucceeded that memorable epoch in the hiſtory of this Country.

Although it is more than probable that the ſupplicants and fugitives who ſought the protection which the ſhrine and cloiſters of St Peter afforded, were, in periods far remote, very numerous, I do not find any that have been deemed of ſufficient conſequence to attract the attention of the hiſtorian, from the reign of Edward the Confeſſor down to that of Richard the Second, when not only the Sanctuary, but the Church ſuffered a violation, which, as it cauſed a conſiderable emotion while it was recent, and has been differently repreſented by hiſtorians who have lived near to or remote from the time when it happened. I ſhall, to conclude this ſpeculation, relate in my own words, as they have occurred upon comparing the ſeveral authorities to which I have in the courſe of it alluded.

In the year 1378, a very remarkable circumſtance relating to Sanctuary, happened in that of St Peter at Weſtminſter: Robert Hawley and John Schakell, two men famed for their valiant actions in the war engaged in by the Black Prince, in favour of the Spaniſh

nish monarch Peter the Cruel, had, in 1367, taken prisoner the Count of Denia, a person of great importance in that country. In those ancient times, when the law of chivalry retained its full force, the prisoner, and consequently his ransom, belonged to those that had captured him. The Count, it should seem, ill brooking confinement, soon after he arrived in England, endeavoured, by his correspondents in his own country, to raise money in order to procure his emancipation; but failing in this, he sent for his eldest son, and left him as an hostage for his remittance of the ransom. He set out for Spain, procured a command, and went upon an expedition; in the course of which, his son and his ransom were equally forgotten.

Whether any circumstance in a course of years brought to the father's memory the young man, is uncertain; but it is certain, that some application was made to the Duke of Lancaster, who, in right of his wife, claimed the crown of Castile; and that he demanded the youth of his keepers Hawley and Schakell, who, refusing to deliver him up without a proper remuneration, were committed to the Tower.

Schakell had a favourite domestic, who, struck with the misfortunes, and much attached to the person of his master, requested to accompany him; which request was, after some difficulty, complied with.

The two warriors and this servant had been but a short time in confinement before they found means to escape from the Tower, and to fly to the Sanctuary at Westminster for protection. Sir Alan Boxhull, Constable of that fortress, with Sir Ralph Ferrars his deputy, and fifty armed men, immediately pursuing, seized Schakell and the youth just as they had gained the verge of the Abbey, and re-conveyed them to their former apartments in the prison. While this was transacting, some of the party followed Hawley into the church, and most inhumanly murdered him in the choir, at the time when high mass was celebrating *.

It was not without reason, that great complaints were made of this violation of Sanctuary; for although, as I before observed, this privilege had been much abused, and the church had frequently become a refuge for bad men, and even the scene of great enormities; yet surely, in such a case as this, the *Jus asyli* ought to have been allowed. Here the ecclesiastical arms should have been opened to have sheltered innocent fugitives, who flew to them for protection. Besides, the Abbey itself, but more especially the choir, was always considered as more sacred than the district and liberties around it; and the hour of prayer, and offices of public worship, thought to be, above all other times, entitled to peculiar veneration and respect.

In all the reign of the unfortunate Richard, there was scarce a circumstance, however untoward, that caused a greater agitation in the public mind, than did this murder. Every one shuddered with horror at the atrocity of the offence. The profanation of the Abbey was deemed so great †, that it was ordered to be shut during the space of four months, and that the taking off this interdiction might be attended with a solemnity calculated to impress the minds of the people with an awe and veneration suitable to the occasion, the Archbishop of Canterbury ‡ and five other

* The security of Ecclesiastics from arrests in any church, whether the right of sanctuary appertained to it or not, was, it should seem, specially provided for. "If any shall arrest priests, or their clerks, or any person of holy church, in churches or church-yards, and thereof be convict, he shall have imprisonment, and be ransomed at the King's will, and make *gree* to the parties."—1 Rich. 2. c. 15.

† Thomas Walsingham.

‡ The day of the month when this act of cruelty occurred was noted in some verses engraved in the stone pavement on the very spot where the unfortunate Hawley fell. The festival of Taurinus,

Biſhops, went thither, with their ſuites, in proceſſion, and after ſome ceremonies neceſſary to the purification of the Church, did publicly excommunicate Boxhull, Ferrars, and all others concerned with them in the ſacrilegious murder that had been committed: which excommunication the Biſhop of London repeated on every Wedneſday and Friday for near four ſucceeding months, at St Paul's.

In thoſe times the Saxon cuſtom of commuting crimes for money, had not been totally aboliſhed. Boxhull and Ferrars agreed to pay to the Abbey two hundred pounds *, by way of fine or penance, which, it appears, was conſidered as an ample remuneration; and then interdiction conſequently ceaſed.

But though the culprits were thus relieved from the eccleſiaſtical cenſure, Nicholas Litlington, the then Abbot, determined, whatever might have been his reaſon (probably the interference of the Duke of Lancaſter) for diſperſing the impending thunder of the Church, not to let the ſtorm ſubſide by their liberation from its anathemas. He accordingly, in a Parliament which was ſhortly after holden at Glouceſter, made a long and pathetic appeal againſt this recent violation of Sanctuary—which had ſuch an effect upon the minds of his auditors, that when they next met at Weſtminſter it was remembered; and, being again taken up with great ſpirit by the Abbot †, the privileges of Sanctuary were unanimouſly confirmed, with this reaſonable exception, that the goods of the perſons who ſought its protection, ſhould be liable to be ſeized for the payment of their debts.

By this time the old Count of Denia being dead, and the ſituation of Schakell having attracted the attention of the Privy Council, he was ordered to be brought before them, and his hoſtage demanded; but he refuſing to deliver him up, or inform them where he was, they came to an agreement to ranſom him. The ſum ſtipulated was five hundred marks in hand, and one hundred yearly during his life.

When this was ſettled, he was called upon to produce the young Count of Denia. He retired for a few minutes, and, to the aſtoniſhment of every one, returned with the youth, who had deſired to be impriſoned with him, and who had for ſeveral years acted as his valet.

Proper perſons were immediately ſent for, who to the ſatisfaction of the Council, identified the young nobleman; and while the Court applauded his high ſenſe of honour and integrity, which had induced him to aſſume a menial character, rather than violate an engagement which his father had made, they paid equal compliments to his quondam maſter Schakell, for his affection and attachment towards him. The affairs of the Count demanding his attendance in Spain, that gentleman was permitted to accompany him. They ſerved together in the wars, and it is ſaid that the friendſhip which commenced in the manner which has been related, continued until it was diſſolved by the death of Schakell; who expired in the arms, and was honoured with a magnificent funeral at the expence of the Count of Denia.

rieus, mentioned in theſe verſes, and who, according to the legendary accounts, was Biſhop of Eureuxe in Normandy in the firſt century, was kept on the eleventh day of Auguſt; and was, by the Monks, conſidered as a day of extraordinary ſolemnity. Hawley was buried in the South part of the Croſs.

* This, if we conſider the value of money at that time, was a very large ſum.

† This Abbot, Litlington, at the age of ſeventy-two, upon an apprehenſion of an invaſion by the French, with two of his Monks, armed themſelves, and prepared to go to the ſea coaſt, in defence of their country. The invaſion not taking place, the armour of one of the Monks (John Canterbury) was carried to London to be ſold, but had this remarkable circumſtance attending it, that it was of ſuch an enormous ſize, no perſon could be found whom it would fit. *Flete.*

NEW DISCOVERY.

CURE FOR THE SEA SCURVEY.

MR EDITOR, *Harley Street, May* 1797.

I TAKE the liberty to enclose you a paper on the subject of a *Cure for the Sea Scurvy*. It is a copy of a Letter which I addressed last year to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, I have every reason to think, has given it every due consideration; but as a discovery of so much real importance to mankind cannot be too generally known, I could wish you would record it in your list of Naval Communications. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM YOUNG.

IN all former wars it has been invariably found, that the mortality of our seamen from disease has far exceeded that of our loss by the enemy. The Hospital and Jail Fever and Sea Scurvy are the grand destroyers of that valuable body of men; the first of these diseases can only be avoided by air and a due attention to cleanliness, as has been repeatedly evinced in the India ships, where the disorder is so little known, that very crowded ships have frequently reached the place of their destination without the loss of a man; and it is a pleasing circumstance to find, that the same means have produced equal benefits to our Navy. The second disease, namely, the Sea Scurvy, is not so easily guarded against, and in its effects has been found not less destructive and fatal; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when it is considered, that men are impressed from ships arriving from long voyages, during which they have been living upon salt provisions, and their blood in a state highly scorbutic from the want of vegetable food. Various expedients have been adopted and introduced into use in our Navy to check the ravages of this truly formidable and cruel disease; but the very best yet fallen upon have hitherto been found insufficient to subdue it; they have only proved at best weak palliatives. Experience has evinced, that the only certain cure is vegetable diet; and it has always been deemed impossible to have this desideratum in sufficient quantity for the purpose during long voyages. My discovery goes to obviate that difficulty. *I have found that desideratum*; and your Lordship will sometimes be astonished when I assert, that I can insure to the largest ships' company in the British Navy a living vegetable diet occasionally, at as easy and cheap a rate as their daily allowance of bread, and most certainly in sufficient quantity to admit of every person on board, diseased of the scurvy, being put entirely upon that diet, by the simplest of means.

The discovery with me is not new. The idea occurred to me in the course of last war, whilst I resided in a very distant part the world, and at a time when I could not benefit my country by the communication of it. Perhaps, since I came home, I have been but too criminal in not sooner making it known.

In the country where I resided, India, we feed our horses with a species of vetch, the same as is done here with oats; Europeans call it by the general name of gram; the natives call it bhoot; it is of an heart-like shape, not grown in this, nor I believe in any country of Europe; though I am persuaded it would grow here, as it is produced in India only during the cold season. The Linnæan name of it I do not know. Our grooms, before they give this grain to our horses, always steep it for several hours in water, in large unglazed earthen pots, till it swells and begins to vegetate; an effect which is very soon produced in that warm climate. I have known it to split and put forth its bud in less than twenty-four hours in the hot season, in which state it is generally given to our horses, and is found to be a most heartening and nourishing food. If given dry, it is liable to swell in the stomach, and to produce the gripes or dry belly-ache.

When the vegetative or growing power is called forth and produced, this grain becomes *a living vegetable ſubſtance*, is raw to the taſte, and has the flavour of the ſame grain in the pod, when it has acquired its mature growth, before it begins to ripen; and the ſame effect takes place with every other ſeed that I have yet obſerved when it begins to vegetate and grow. But as we have not this ſpecies of vetch in this country, we muſt ſelect ſome other grain, common to be had, as a ſubſtitute for it. I would make choice of white or grey peas, as coming neareſt to bhoot or gram in quality, and as being the moſt wholeſome and palatable, in a growing ſtate, of any grain we have. I believe that wheat or barley might, in ſome meaſure, anſwer the purpoſe of a vegetable diet; but I have my doubts of their wholeſomeneſs in a growing ſtate, and I think them beſides too ſmall. We know that all ſound corn, when ſteeped a certain time in water, will ſwell, and at length grow: it may then be ſaid to be in its malting ſtate, for this is the firſt proceſs in making malt. I would propoſe, that every ſhip in our Navy, bound on a long voyage, and every veſſel employed in the tranſport ſervice, ſhould be ſupplied with ſome hogſheads of good ſound dry peas; the caſks ſhould be put up as tight as poſſible to exclude air and moiſture. Theſe ſhould not be ſtowed in the hold, but in ſome other cool part of the ſhip, to avoid heating, leſt the vegetative power of the grain ſhould be called forth, which, if once excited and checked, cannot be re-produced, the living principle being extinguiſhed and deſtroyed.

Next, let every ſhip be ſupplied with a certain number of kegs, or rather ſmall tubs, of about two gallons each. Let theſe be filled about three-fourths with the grain you mean to uſe, ſay peas, and let ſufficient water be poured over them juſt to cover them. They will ſoon begin to ſwell and abſorb the greater part of the water. When they are completely ſwelled, you may, if you think fit, drain the remaining water off by a ſmall vent at the bottom; but I do not think this material to the purpoſe. In ſummer I ſhould ſuppoſe they will bud and begin to ſprout in twenty-four hours, at leaſt in eight-and-forty; in a hot climate much ſooner; and I ſhould imagine, where the thermometer is above the freezing point, in three or four days. In very cold weather the proceſs might be quickened by keeping them in ſome warm part of the ſhip, only taking care not to exclude the air. Theſe ſmall tubs might be ranged on the poop in fine weather, and kept between decks when it blew hard, leſt the ſpray and marine acid impede the principle of vegetation. When they have ſwelled and ſhot forth their buds, they are then in the ſtate we wanted to bring them to; they are actually *a living vegetable*, and in taſte will be found to reſemble green peas juſt arrived at their full growth before they begin to ripen. In order to preſerve the men from the ſcurvy, it might be adviſeable to give them one or two meals weekly of this food, which would have the flavour of green peas; but what would perhaps be ſtill better, I would recommend that they eat it in its raw ſtate, either alone, or with vinegar and muſtard, as a ſort of ſallad. Should it be thought that a ſufficient ſupply of this article could not be had to allow of ſuch frequent meals for a whole ſhips' company, I would then confine it to thoſe men only who exhibited any ſymptoms of incipient ſcurvy, and make it their only diet. I can have no doubt of its ſalutary effects, provided the principle I ſet out with be acknowledged and admitted, that a vegetable diet, containing fixed air, is the only cure yet known for the Sea Scurvy.

I flatter myſelf I have now ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing what I aſſerted in the beginning of this Letter, that I could put a ſhips' company upon a vegetable diet, at as cheap a rate as they can be ſupplied with bread; and I think I have gone beyond it, as common grey, and even white peas, are, in moſt years, much

much cheaper; nor is the ſimple proceſs I have pointed out to be compared with the trouble and expence of making ſea-biſcuit. If unglazed earthen jars or pans were uſed, the proceſs would be more certain, as the aſtringent quality of oak might be injurious to it. If the former ſhould be objected to, as being liable to be broken on board ſhip, I would then recommend the uſe of elm tubs. Should any doubt be entertained of my principle, it may be eaſily aſcertained by trying the experiment in a common flower-pot in a room. The only objection that occurs to me againſt it is, the additional conſumption of water it would occaſion, which in long voyages cannot always be ſpared. I feel the full force of this; but in an object of ſo much conſequence as that of the health of our ſeamen, it ought to have but little weight, and any water left in the tubs or jars might be applied again to the ſame proceſs, and after all need not be entirely loſt, as it might ſerve for the purpoſe of boiling the ſalt proviſions of the ſhip's company, which is now generally done with a mixture of ſalt and freſh water.

European Mag.

THE ADVENTURERS OF MERCURY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

THAT "nothing is ſo *killing* as a long-continued Allegory," is the opinion of ſome eminent critics, for whoſe *learning* and *liberality* I have, as De la Croix ſays, "the higheſt conſideration;" and the truth of whoſe propoſition I conſequently do not mean to diſpute. I have, therefore, not only diſſevered the *feather* from my own pen, but have applied the literary pruning knife to the work of a correſpondent, of which the ſubſequent lines are a veſtige, in order to reduce to a critical ſize what was heretofore, like a Torpedo of moſt "petrifying" dimenſions. Whether the cauſes of complaint which my applicant, who ſeems to write in ſome heat, enumerates, exiſt to the degree which he ſtates, will be beſt known from his own repreſentation. I have, therefore, directed him to throw them into the following form, and addreſs them to a publication which, by its extenſive circulation, will be the moſt likely to contribute to their diſperſion.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am, as you well know, the God of Eloquence, ſo much am I irritated, that, like Demoſthenes before he had taken a mouthful of pebbles, or a Welſh orator in a paſſion, my words are ſo crouded upon each other, that it will give me, and perhaps yourſelf, ſome trouble to arrange them.

I am exactly in the ſituation in which you have ſometimes ſeen an advocate, who, when his fee has been large, has felt ſuch a *proportionate* intereſt for his client, the defendant, and has endeavoured to infuſe ſuch a quantity of anger into his philippic, that he has overſhot the mark, and has, inſtead of abuſing and attacking the plaintiff with aſperity and opprobrious language, as he ought to have done, been ſtruck as dumb as if in the Senate.

How much reaſon I have to complain you will judge when you have heard my ſtory. Oh, Father Jupiter! ſhall I, that am not only, as I have ſaid, the God of orators, but of pickpockets alſo, be uſed ſo vilely? 'Tis more than immortality can bear! To be inſulted by a ſet of perſons immediately under my protection, to whom I am their beſt friend and ableſt aſſiſtant, who owe the whole of their fame and affluence to my *ſecret operation*; who, if I were to be ſublimed or evaporated from their laboratories, muſt ſhut up their ſhops, lay down their carriages, and deſcend to their original meanneſs! By Styx—but hold; inſtead of waſting my ſpirits by vain explatives let me inform you who the parties are that have incurred my diſpleaſure.

Know then, Mr Editor, that the gentry to whom I allude are a large body

of freebooters, who, like the Indian Cohorts, diſperſe their poiſoned arrows with ſuch ſkill and ſucceſs, that they kill many thouſands without the ſurvivors perceiving the wound. I am again waſting your time and ſpirits in metaphor: to deſcend then to common ſenſe. I mean by freebooters, the venders of quack medicines and coſmetics; non-commiſſioned phyſicians; fellows, no, perſons that certainly are not *fellows*, becauſe they dare to kill without a diploma; miſcreants who are continually ſending me to the Elyſian Fields with ſouls that have not had a *regular paſs*, which have never obtained an order of removal from the Medical Seſſions, in Warwick-lane, who have never had an opportunity to appeal? But I am for the third time running into digreſſion. Let me recollect myſelf, and, leaving thoſe jackals to grave-diggers and undertakers, who may be conſidered as wholeſale dealers in mortality, to future animadverſion, confine my preſent complaint to the coſmetical Cohorts, who are, perhaps, by as much the moſt dangerous, as a concealed enemy is when compared to an open one.

Every one knows, that a great number of ingenious perſons in this metropolis, and a ſtill greater number in the country, have frequently united thoſe three uſeful profeſſions, viz. phyſician, bookſeller, and perfumer; but every one does not know that theſe perſons have been for years endeavouring to make me a *ſleeping* partner. To do this they have bribed pretty high, and have actually introduced me to the lips, arms, and boſoms of the greateſt beauties and moſt faſhionable toaſts in the nation; but, becauſe they did not wiſh me to appear in my own proper form, it has always been *in diſguiſe*, which you know was the caſe in antient times, when I carried the Caduceus, for my father Jupiter, in the affair of Alcmena, and upon ſeveral other occaſions.

Not content with altering my form, as I have juſt obſerved, *my name* it ſeems offended them. Mercury, a very pretty appellation in my opinion, had in their's fallen into diſgrace; and they have had the impudence to advertiſe that I never entered their ſhops, and that all their coſmetical noſtrums, *which I am at the bottom of*, are compoſed and compounded without any aſſiſtance from me. Such ingratitude you will not wonder, Mr Editor, ſhould give riſe to the fury in which I began this letter; yet, if I have any credit with you, you will do me the juſtice to believe, that the eaſy fortunes and elegant carriages of the claſs of male and female practitioners that I have deſcribed, have been entirely derived from their ſucceſs in making the public acquainted with my *good qualities* in ſome ſhape or other. They have drowned me, like Gulliver, in bowls of cream, beat me into an impalpable powder, corked me up in phials, ſealed me in packets, preſerved me in ſyrups, made cakes of me, and, as I have already mentioned, called me by many names both celeſtial, terreſtrial, and aquatic, which they were ſpitefully anxious ſhould not bear the moſt diſtant reſemblance to my own. A very few out of the abundance of epithets and titles, for which ſome of them have gone ſo far as to obtain the *Royal Patent*, in order to ſink my real appellation in the opinion of the public, I ſhall communicate to you, in order to aſſert my right, and do myſelf that juſtice which I think my merit deſerves.

When I firſt deſcended upon the faces and boſoms of your country-women in the form of *Olympian Dew*, ſo pleaſed were they with my embraces, that it is aſtoniſhing, even to myſelf, to recollect how the complexions of the young brightened and improved upon my approach, and in what a ſhort ſpace of time I ſmoothed every wrinkle, and eraſed every freckle, from the countenances of thoſe more advanced in years.

I ought, Sir, previouſly to have informed you, that Jupiter decreed it as a puniſhment to me for ſtealing the arrows of Cupid, that I ſhould be at the command of any mortal who choſe to

employ

employ me, even for the moſt deceitful and nefarious purpoſes. It was, therefore, to inſinuate myſelf into the good graces of Venus, whom I had much offended by the trick which I had played her ſon, and in the hope through her medium to make my peace with my irritated father, that I endeavoured, while confined to this ſublunary ſphere, to aſſiſt the votaries of the Goddeſs of Beauty.

Having apprized you of this, I ſhall now proceed to acquaint you with a ſeries of deceptions more ſtrange than any practiſed by Proteus, or recorded by Ovid, and which may, with propriety, be termed the Metamorphoſis of Mercury.

The next diſguiſe that I was obliged to aſſume was that of the *Coſmetique Royale.* After I had been for ſome time familiar with the ladies in this form, a chymical tyrant, who had me, like poor Aſmodeus, in his cuſtody, took it into his head to roll me into a *French Waſh-ball.* I was bandied about in this ſpherical ſhape from one end of the iſland to the other, till the benevolent Mrs Gibſon took me into her ſervice, and made an *Innocent Compound* of me. Few people know when they are well. I became ſo diſguiſed with the office in which I was employed, that I left my place in a huff; and, as I was wandering about the town, was ſeized by an Italian, who ſouſed me in the cream as I mentioned before, though I ſhould have added that he called the compoſition, which I aſſiſted him in making, *Cream of Naples.* Smooth as was my appearance, I felt conſiderable uneaſineſs at the confinement I ſuffered; for you are to know I was ſhrouded in *a glaſs caſe*, like an anatomical preparation, However, I was made tolerable amends for this reſtraint by being introduced at Court, where I was frequently ſet at liberty, in order to give the *laſt poliſh* to a beauty previous to her appearance at the birth-night ball.

Entre nous, it was me that rendered Miſs Io ſo enchanting the evening that ſhe left her aunt Argus at St James's, and danced down to Gretna Green with Captain Milleſleur; nay, the Captain had been upon the ſame occaſion obliged to me for *waſhing* his face before he met the ſaid lady.

But of all the forms into which I had been driven, the moſt pleaſing to myſelf was that of *Gowland's Lotion.* I remember the firſt affair which I had in the diſguiſe of that monſter was with a *Maid* of Honour, who grew ſo enamoured with me, that ſhe endeavoured to fix my volatile temper, and to keep me entirely to herſelf. To confeſs the truth, I was ſo pleaſed with this connexion, as the lady was at that time young and beautiful, that I ſeconded her views, and I do not know how long I might have remained entirely devoted to her, if the honeſt man in whoſe houſe I lodged, whoſe good fortune it was to be an apothecary to the Court, had not, as I happened to be *a little in his books*, made a property of me, and forced me to viſit all the females of his acquaintance, which, as my approach was ſure to "recall their ſmiles," and "awaken every grace," you may imagine was ſoon extended to every faſhionable circle in the metropolis, and, indeed, *the Bills of Mortality*, as they frequently contained notices of the perſons with whom I had been buſy.

The time that I ſpent with this gentleman I have always conſidered as the very *acmè* of my proſperity. Every blemiſh, whether in the face or elſewhere, receded upon my approach; and although, as I before obſerved, my maſter obliged me to aſſume his name inſtead of my own proper appellation, that diſgrace was in ſome degree compenſated by the pleaſure I found in having the moſt lovely of the fair ſex daily, nay hourly, at my devotion.

The affair I had with Miſs Battas*, and the attractive power which ſhe de-

* This Lady was, I ſuppoſe, a deſcendant from the Shepherd of Pyla; and perhaps the change of ſex ſtrengthens the allegory.

rived

rived from my influence, a power which might, without impropriety, be termed *Animal Magnetiſm*, have been ſo long before the public, that I ſhall not in this Letter dwell upon the circumſtances that attended our connection; neither ſhall I take any great pains to refute the calumnies which have been fabricated and circulated to my diſadvantage by thoſe who have envied my ſucceſs. I know, Mr Editor, that there have been perſons who have had the effrontery and malignity to aſſert, that, after, rioting a few years in the charms of your lovely country-women, I have re-aſſumed my real character of Purveyor to Pluto, have embraced my votaries till they have expired in my arms, and have then conveyed their ſpirits to the Elyſian Shades. Thoſe that have not had the audacity to accuſe me directly of murder, have obliquely hinted, that when young ladies admitted me to their toilets, whatſoever might be the diſguiſe in which I was concealed, their lovers ſoon found me out, and conſequently withdrew; and then, if my caprice led me to take a diſlike to them, which in a ſeries of years was certain to happen, I could, by my magic power, turn their attractions into deformities, ſhrivel their ſkins, looſen their teeth, and render them as remarkably the objects of diſguſt as they had heretofore been of admiration.

It has alſo been ſaid, that I have encouraged a very miſchievous ſcoundrel, as his enemies chuſe to call him, one Cinnabar, a perſon *nearly related to me*, and alſo one Carmine, a foolish inoffenſive fellow, a painter by profeſſion, and blended their *inſinuations* with my own, in order to give a carnation tint to the complexion at ſome times, at others to call blaſhes into the cheeks of ladies of all ranks and ages.

Paſſing over the former charges againſt me with the contempt that they deſerve, my regard for truth will not ſuffer me to conceal my connection with Cinnabar, or my averſion to his inſipid companion Carmine; or to withhold from the public my confeſſion, that I do ſometimes rejoice upon obſerving, that the bluſhes with which the former, for I have of late had nothing to do with the latter, ſuffuſes the cheeks, has overcome the lilly tint which I had previouſly ſpread upon the countenances of the *literally fair* under my protection. Therefore, after we had been ſeparated for ſome time, you will not wonder that I was extremely glad to meet him in a ſhop in Bond-ſtreet, in an Aſiatic habit, though I found that he, like myſelf, had changed his name, and taken the pleaſing appellation of *Bloom of Circaſſia*.

You will ſuppoſe, that upon this renewal of our acquaintance, Cinnabar and myſelf viſited every where together; but it is neceſſary to inform you, that, in a faſhionable circle, I had the good fortune to meet with another friend. Monſieur *l'Eau de Cipre* flew into my arms the moment I entered the room. Poor fellow! he had juſt been frightened away from Paris. The Jacobins were more expert at *colouring* than either himſelf or Carmine.

As he had emigrated, and left the greateſt part of his *property* behind him, he begged, as he was collaterally allied to my family, that I would for the preſent ſupply his neceſſities, and in future applaud his agreeable qualities at the toilets of ladies to which I had the *entrée*.

Having mentioned two reſpectable and uſeful coadjutors, it is now time to take notice of one that is the reverſe. The perſon that I allude to is a relation of *Saturn's*. He was born in Miſnia, and is called *Calx Biſmuth*. His nature is ſo oppoſite to mine, that it is impoſſible for me to keep company with him; ſo that, if ever we by chance happen to meet, we in a few minutes look *black* upon each other, and diſagree. He is, I believe, one of the moſt miſchievous, ſubtle, inſinuating dogs in the univerſe. People are deceived by the innocence of his appearance; for he is always in white, and, notwithſtanding the

guinea-

guinea-tax, *well powdered.* Then he has the art of not only ſetting a gloſs upon his own countenance, but upon thoſe of his friends; and, although he was but little ſpoken of when I firſt knew him, he has of late been ſo much introduced into the faſhionable world, that there is ſcarce a milliner's ſhop, either in town or country, where he and that fooliſh fellow Carmine are not at times to be found behind the counter. Indeed, the latter has been weak enough to introduce him to thoſe boarding-ſchools where he taught the young ladies to paint, ſo that it is impoſſible even to conjecture what havock he may make amongſt thoſe miſſes in their teens who are ſo unfortunate as to form connexions with him.

I cannot take leave of *Biſmuth* without obſerving, that, through the favour of ſome ladies who ſupply him with money, he has of late become ſo opulent, and conſequently luxurious, that, like Cleopatra, he is ſaid to feaſt upon *Powdered Pearls*, though, I believe, he is often deceived by the perſons employed to powder theſe pearls, who, it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected, pocket the money with which they are entruſted to procure them, and ſubſtitute oyſter-ſhells.

When I began this letter, I did intend to have mentioned many other diſguiſes and names that I have been forced to aſſume by thoſe tyrants that have, at different periods, had me in their cuſtody, and who have not only made a property of me, but have employed me in the moſt miſchievous and nefarious tranſactions; however, having run to a great length already, I ſhall pull the check-ſtring, and contract my obſervations, thought I cannot take my leave without hinting where I am in future to be found; therefore, Mr Editor, whenſoever you hear of the obduracy and thickneſs of the ſkin being ſubdued, redneſs and freckles removed, eruptions repelled, wrinkles removed, youth reſtored, and the bloom of fifteen infuſed into the countenance of eighty, you may depend upon it that I reſide with the operator, and am *in the ſecret.* Avaricious perſons have, as I have already ſtated, always wiſhed to conceal my merit, and I muſt to my ſhame confeſs that I have, through indolence, ſuffered this uſage for a conſiderable time; but as I find that my moderation is thought to riſe from puſillanimity, and that they are in the conſtant habit of obtruding whole oceans of waſhes, lotions, fluids, and dews upon the public, without taking the leaſt notice of me, who am ſo principally concerned in *their compoſition*, it now becomes neceſſary for me to aſſert myſelf, and to declare that I ſhall upon all future occaſions appear through the medium of the Preſs, and claim the reward due to my *eminent virtues.*

Apropos, Mr Editor, I do not know whether you and I were not acquainted in your juvenile days: however, I ſhall not preſs that matter any further, becauſe abundance of perſons whom I have ſerved in their youth grow ſhy, and are aſhamed of owning that they have had any connection with me when they arrive at riper years. But, in revenge for this ingratitude, I every now and then give them a fly twinge, and make them remember their old friend

MERCURY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO A REBELLION IN ST DOMINGO.

AND OF THE FATE OF JAMES OGE THE REBEL CHIEF.

AMONG ſuch of theſe unfortunate people reſident in France as were thus inflamed into madneſs, was a young man under thirty years of age, named James Oge: he was born in St Domingo, of a mulatto who ſtill poſſeſſed a coffee plantation in the Northern province, about thirty miles from Cape François, whereon ſhe lived very creditably, and found means out of its profits to educate her ſon at Paris, and even to ſupport him there in ſome degree of affluence,

after

after he had attained the age of manhood. His reputed father, a white planter of some account, had been dead several years.

Ogé had been introduced to the meetings of the *Amis des Noirs*, under the patronage of Gregoire, Briſſot, La Fayette, and Robeſpierre, the leading members of that ſociety; and was by them initiated into the popular doctrine of *equality* and *the rights of man*. Here it was that he firſt learnt the miſeries of his condition, the cruel wrongs and contumelies to which he and his mulatto brethren were expoſed in the Weſt Indies, and the monſtrous injuſtice and abſurdity of that prejudice, "which, (ſaid Gregoire,) eſtimating a man's merit by the colour of his ſkin, has placed at an immenſe diſtance from each other the children of the ſame parent; a prejudice which ſtifles the voice of nature, and breaks the bands of fraternity aſunder."

That theſe are great evils muſt be frankly admitted, and it would have been fortunate if ſuch men as Briſſot and Gregoire, inſtead of bewailing their exiſtence and magnifying their extent, had applied their talents in conſidering of the beſt practicable means of redreſſing them.

Ogé had been led to believe, that the whole body of coloured people in the French iſlands were prepared to riſe up as one man againſt their oppreſſors; that nothing but a diſcreet leader was wanting, to ſet them into action; and, fondly conceiving that he poſſeſſed in his own perſon all the qualities of an able general, he determined to proceed to St Domingo by the firſt opportunity. To cheriſh the conceit of his own importance, and animate his exertions, the ſociety procured him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army of one of the German electors.

As it was found difficult to export a ſufficient quantity of arms and ammunition from France, without attracting the notice of the government, and awakening ſuſpicion among the planters reſiding in the mother country, the ſociety reſolved to procure thoſe articles in North America, and it was recommended to Ogé to make a circuitous voyage for that purpoſe. Accordingly, being furniſhed with money and letters of credit, he embarked for New England in the month of July 1790.

But, notwithſtanding the caution that was obſerved in this inſtance, the whole project was publicly known at Paris previous to Ogé's embarkation, and notice of the ſcheme, and even a portrait of Ogé himſelf, were tranſmitted to St Domingo, long before his arrival in that iſland. He ſecretly landed there, from an American ſloop, on the 12th of October 1790, and found means to convey undiſcovered the arms and ammunition which he had purchaſed, to the place which his brother had prepared for their reception.

The firſt notice which the white inhabitants received of Ogé's arrival, was from himſelf. He diſpatched a letter to the governor (Peynier) wherein, after reproaching the governor and his predeceſſors with the non-execution of the *Code Noir*, he demands, in very imperious terms, that the proviſions of that celebrated ſtatute ſhould be enforced throughout the colony; he requires, that the privileges enjoyed by one claſs of inhabitants, (the whites), ſhould be extended to all perſons without diſtinction; declares himſelf the protector of the mulattoes, and announces his intention of taking up arms in their behalf, unleſs their wrongs ſhould be redreſſed.

About ſix weeks had intervened between the landing of Ogé, and the publication of this mandate; in all which time he and his two brothers had exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in ſpreading diſaffection, and exciting revolt among the mulattoes. Aſſurances were held forth, that all the inhabitants of the mother country were diſpoſed to aſſiſt them in the recovery of their rights, and it was added, that the king himſelf was favourably inclined to their cauſe. Promiſes were diſtributed to ſome, and money

money to others. But, notwithſtanding all theſe efforts, and that the temper of the times was favourable to his views, Ogé was not able to allure to his ſtandard above 200 followers; and of theſe, the major part were raw and ignorant youths, unuſed to diſcipline, and averſe to all manner of ſubordination and order.

He eſtabliſhed his camp at a place called *Grande Reviere*, about fifteen miles from Cape François, and appointed his two brothers, together with one Mark Chavane, his lieutenants. Chavane was fierce, intrepid, active, and enterprizing; prone to miſchief, and thirſty for vengeance. Ogé himſelf, with all his enthuſiaſm, was naturally mild and humane: he cautioned his followers againſt the ſhedding innocent blood; but little regard was paid to his wiſhes in this reſpect: the firſt white man that fell in their way they murdered on the ſpot: a ſecond, of the name of Sicard, met the ſame fate; and it is related, that their cruelty towards ſuch perſons of their own complexion as refuſed to join in the revolt was extreme. A mulatto man of ſome property being urged to follow them, pointed to his wife and ſix children, aſſigning the largeneſs of his family as a motive for wiſhing to remain quiet. This conduct was conſidered as contumacious, and it is aſſerted, that not only the man himſelf, but the whole of his family, were maſſacred without mercy.

Intelligence was no ſooner received at the town of Cape François of theſe enormities, than the inhabitants proceeded, with the utmoſt vigour and unanimity, to adopt meaſures for ſuppreſſing the revolt. A body of regular troops, and the Cape regiment of militia, were forthwith diſpatched for that purpoſe. They ſoon inveſted the camp of the revolters, who made leſs reſiſtance than might have been expected from men in their deſperate circumſtances. The rout became general; many of them were killed, and about ſixty made priſoners; the reſt diſperſed themſelves in the mountains. Ogé himſelf, one of his brothers, and Chavane his aſſociate, took refuge in the Spaniſh territories. Of Ogé's other brother no intelligence was ever afterwards obtained.

After this unſucceſsful attempt of Ogé, and his eſcape from juſtice, the diſpoſition of the white inhabitants in general towards the mulattoes, was ſharpened into great animoſity. The lower claſſes in particular (thoſe whom the coloured people call *les petits blancs*) breathed nothing but vengeance againſt them; and very ſerious apprehenſions were entertained, in all parts of the colony, of a proſcription and maſſacre of the whole body.

Alarmed by reports of this kind, and the appearances which threatened them from all quarters, the mulattoes flew to arms in many places. They formed camps at Artibonite, Petit Goaves, Jeremie, and Aux Cayes. But the largeſt and moſt formidable body aſſembled near the little town of Verette. The white inhabitants collected themſelves in conſiderable force in the neighbourhood, and Colonel Mauduit, with a corps of two hundred men from the regiment of Port au Prince, haſtened to their aſſiſtance; but neither party proceeded to actual hoſtility. M. Mauduit even left his detachment at the port of St Marc, thirty-ſix miles from Verette, and proceeding ſingly and unattended to the camp of the mulattoes, and had a conference with their leaders. What paſſed on that occaſion was never publicly divulged. It is certain, that the mulattoes retired to their habitations in conſequence of it; but the ſilence and ſecrecy of M. Mauduit, and his influence over them, gave occaſion to very unfavourable ſuſpicions, by no means tending to conciliate the different claſſes of the inhabitants to each other. He was charged with having traiterouſly perſuaded them not to deſiſt from their purpoſe, but only to poſtpone their vengeance to a more favourable opportunity; aſſuring them, with the utmoſt ſolemnity and apparent ſincerity, that

the king himſelf, and all the friends of the antient government, were ſecretly attached to their cauſe, and would avow and ſupport it whenever they could do it with advantage; and that the time was not far diſtant, &c. He is ſaid to have purſued the ſame line of conduct at Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and all the places which he viſited. Every where he held ſecret conſultations with the chiefs of the mulattoes, and thoſe people every where immediately diſperſed.

In November 1790, M. Peynier reſigned the government to the lieutenant-general, and embarked for Europe;—a circumſtance which proved highly pleaſing to the major part of the planters:—and the firſt meaſure of M. Blanchelande*, the new commander in chief, was conſidered as the earneſt of a deciſive and vigorous adminiſtration. He made a peremptory demand of Ogé and his aſſociates from the Spaniards; and the manner in which it was enforced, induced an immediate compliance therewith. The wretched Ogé, and his companions in miſery, were delivered over, the latter end of December, to a detachment of French troops, and ſafely lodged in the jail of Cape Francois, with the priſoners formerly taken; and a commiſſion was ſoon afterwards iſſued to bring them to trial.

Their examinations were long and frequent; and in the beginning of March 1791, ſentence was pronounced. Twenty of Ogé's deluded followers, among them his own brother, were condemned to be hanged. To Ogé himſelf, and his lieutenant Chavane, a more terrible puniſhment was allotted:—they were adjudged to be broken alive, and left to periſh in that dreadful ſituation, on the wheel:—a ſentence, on which it is impoſſible to reflect but with mingled emotions of ſhame, ſympathy, indignation, and horror!

* Guillotined at Paris, 1793.

EDUCATION OF LADIES*.

ON DRESS.

YOUNG ladies ſhould be inſtructed to ſhew attention to their dreſs, as it gives an idea of cleanlineſs of their perſons; which has ſo great a charm, that it may be reckoned amongſt the inferior virtues; for this purpoſe an elegant ſimplicity of dreſs is to be recommended, in preference to that ſuperabundance of ornament where the lady herſelf is the leaſt part of her. The form of dreſs muſt nevertheleſs perpetually vary with the faſhion of the time; but a perſon of taſte may leſſen thoſe parts of a faſhionable dreſs, which oppoſe beauty or grace; and bring forwards thoſe which are more coincident with them; ſo as to wear a dreſs in faſhion, and yet not devoid of taſte.

Thus when large hoops were in general uſe, which ſo totally militate with all ideas of beauty and grace, ladies of taſte wore them as ſmall, as cuſtom would allow. So in reſpect to the earrings of the preſent day; ſince piercing the tender part of the ear for the purpoſe of ſuſpending a weight of gold, or of precious ſtones, or of glaſs beads, to it, reminds us of the ſavage ſtate of mankind; thoſe ladies of taſte, who think themſelves obliged to comply with this indecorous faſhion, uſe the lighteſt materials, as a chain of ſmall pearls, to give a leſs diſtreſſing idea of the pain they ſeem to ſuffer at every motion of their heads. Hence alſo long pendant and complicated ear-rings, however they may add to the dignity of riper years by their coſtlineſs, are unbecoming to young ladies; as they ſeem to give pain in the quicker, though more graceful, motions of juvenility.

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, I think, obſerves in one of his addreſſes to the academy, that hard curls of hair ſtiffened with the fat of hogs, and covered with

* From 'A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools.' By E. Darwin, M.D. F.R.S. juſt publiſhed.

the

the flour of wheat, cannot be admitted into picture. The ſame may be obſerved of that coat of mail, the whale-bone ſtays, the uſe of which is now ſo happily diſcontinued. Both of theſe, however they may conceal the grey hairs and waining figures of thoſe, who are advanced in life, are highly injurious to the flowing locks and graceful forms of young ladies.

As beauty conſiſts of lines flowing in eaſy curves, according to the analyſis of Hogarth; thoſe parts of dreſs, which are compoſed of ſuch lines, are always agreeable. Thus a ſaſh deſcending from one ſhoulder to the oppoſite hip, or a Grecian veil thrown back and winding careleſsly down behind, are always beautiful; but a few white oſtrich feathers riſing on the head before, and a train of ſilk ſweeping on the ground behind, add ſo much grace to a moving female figure, as to attract all eyes with unceaſing admiration.

In moving forwards the hair falls back, and in very ſwift motion floats upon the hair behind; hence by aſſociation of ideas, when the hair is made to retire from the cheeks, it gives an intimation of the youthful agility of the perſon; and when it is brought forwards over the cheeks, it may conſent with unmoving dignity, like the full wig of a judge, but diminiſhes our idea of the activity of playful youth.

Where the appearance of uſe in dreſs can be given to ornaments, it ſuggeſts an excuſe for wearing them, and is therefore to be preferred; as diamond pins, ſtrings of pearl, and a comb of ſhell, to reſtrain the exuberant hair; or knots of ribbons to fix the ſlipper on the foot, to contract the ſleeve around the arm, to unite the veſt upon the boſom, or to attach the cap above the forehead. And when theſe are ſimilar in colour, it gives an air of ſimplicity, and a kind of pyramidal form to the dreſs; which the painters ſo much endeavour to exhibit both in their landſcapes, and their groups of figures.

Other ornaments, which bear no analogy to uſe in dreſs, ſhould be ſparingly worn; leaſt they give an idea that they were deſigned to diſplay the pride of the poſſeſſor, rather than to decorate her perſon. Theſe are ſometimes ſeen ſo ill placed as to make deformities conſpicuous, as a number of rings on fingers diſtorted with the gout, or ſplendid buckles on turned-in feet. Where there is no appearance of uſe, all ſhining ornaments ſhould be ſo diſpoſed as to direct the eye of the beholder to ſome beautiful feature of the lady, who wears them; as diamond ſtars in the hair, and artificial flowers on the boſom.

Paint and perfumes are totally inadmiſſible in the dreſs of young ladies, as they give a ſuſpicion of natural defects in reſpect to colour of the ſkin, and odour of the breath. Where there exiſts but a mediocrity of beauty, and youth is in the wane, a variety of pretty or of coſtly ornaments on the dreſs, and even the whiteneſs of powder in the hair, may ſometimes mingle with our idea of the perſon, and ſeem to render the whole fairer, more pleaſing, or more reſpectable. But ornaments of every kind are uſeleſs or injurious to youthful beauty; they add no power to the charm, but rather diſenchant the beholder by abſtracting his attention; which dwells with undiminiſhed rapture on beauty arrayed by ſimplicity, and animated without affectation. Thus the majeſtic Juno of Homer is arrayed in variety of ornament, and with ear-rings, which have three large pendant bobs to each, and commands univerſal homage. But his Queen of Beauty is dreſſed with more ſimple elegance, in her magic ſaſh, or ceſtus, and charms all eyes.

The attention to taſte in dreſs may nevertheleſs be carried to an extreme; it ſhould not ſeem to be the moſt important part of the education of a young lady, or the principal object of her care; ſhe ſhould rather appear to follow than to lead the faſhion, according to the lines of Mr Pope,

Be not the firſt, on which the new are try'd,
Nor yet the laſt to lay the old aſide.

POLITE LITERATURE

May be divided into diſſertations, plays, romances, poems; each of which, if the works are properly ſelected, may afford amuſement and inſtruction to young perſons; of ſome of the books of each of theſe claſſes of literature a catalogue is given at the end of the work.

Such diſſertations, as have been generally admired, may be ſelected from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, the World, the Rambler, Adventurer, beſides many others.

Plays are of three kinds, tragical, ſentimental, and humorous; of the firſt, Addiſon's Cato has been long admired; and the tragedies of Thomſon conſiſt of fine language: Of the ſecond kind, Cumberland's comedies are inſtances: And of the third, Sheridan's comedies; ſome of which are entertaining and inoffenſive, and may be read by young ladies without injury to their morals, or much outrage to their feelings.

There are many plays, which are better ſeen as exhibited on the ſtage, than as read in the cloſet; becauſe the objectionable paſſages are generally omitted in the repreſentation. But whether young ladies ſhould be taught to act plays themſelves, as is done at ſome boy's ſchools, is a matter of doubt. The danger conſiſts in this, leaſt the acquiſition of bolder action, and a more elevated voice, ſhould annihilate that retiring modeſty, and bluſhing embarraſſment, to which young ladies owe one of their moſt powerful external charms.

If young ladies act plays amongſt themſelves only, or without admitting more than two or three of their friends or parents; or if they repeat choſen ſcenes of plays, or ſpeeches only, much of the above objection ceaſes, and ſome advantages may reſult to their attitudes or enunciation. Madam de Genlis's *Theatre D'Education* affords the leaſt exceptionable whole plays, with the Sacred Dramas of Miſs Moore, and of Metaſtaſio.

Novels or romances may be divided into the ſerious, the humorous, and the amorous. Of theſe, the uſe of the laſt ſhould be entirely interdicted; but the firſt, when well managed, may convey inſtruction in the moſt agreeable and forcible manner: Such as Mr Day's Sandford and Merton. The Children's Friend. Tales of the Caſtle. Robinſon Cruſoe. Edward, by the author of Zelucco. And to theſe may be added ſome other modern novels, the production of ingenious ladies, which are, I believe, leſs objectionable than many others; as the Evelina, Cecilia, and Camilla of Miſs Burney. The Emmeline and Ethelinda of Charlotte Smith; Inchbald's Simple Story; Mrs Brook's Emely Montague; and the Female Quixote; all which I have here introduced from the character given to me of them by a very ingenious lady, not having myſelf read them with ſufficient attention. And laſtly, the humorous novels, which are not written to inflame the paſſions, but to convey inſtruction, as far as they are imitations of real life: Of theſe are Le Sage's famous novel of Gil Blas; and Fielding's Tom Jones; neither of which, however, are proper books for young readers.

There are many who condemn the uſe of novels altogether; but what are epic poems but novels in verſe?—It is difficult to draw the line of limit between novels, and other works of imagination; unleſs the word novel be confined to mean only the romances of love and chivalry.

It is true indeed, that almoſt all novels, as well as plays and epic poems, have ſome exceptionable paſſages to be found in them, which might therefore be expunged, before they are allowed to be read by young ladies. But are young women therefore to be kept in entire ignorance of mankind, with whom they muſt ſhortly aſſociate, and from whom they are frequently to chuſe a partner for life? This would be making them the ſlaves rather than the companions of men, like the Sultanas of a Turkiſh Seraglio. And how can young wo-

women, who are secluded from the other sex from their infancy, form any judgment of men, if they are not to be assisted by such books as delineate manners?—A lady of fortune, who was persuaded by her guardian to marry a disagreeable and selfish man, speaking to her friend of the ill humour of her husband, lamented that she had been prohibited from reading novels. "If I had read such books," said she, "before I was married, I should have chosen better; I was told that all men were alike, except in respect to fortune."

We must, however, observe, that novels are perhaps more objectionable in schools than in private education, as the comments of one bad mind may be dangerous to the whole community: And as they are more amusing to young people than any other books, if read too early, they may give a distaste to more useful knowledge; which are good reasons for the total prohibition of them in schools: And in private education, least a preference of fiction to truth should be thus instilled, the ridiculous passages, with which even the best novels abound, should be carefully pointed out by a friend or governess; with their exaggerations, improbabilities, and frequent deviations from nature.

There are indeed few books which delineate manners, whether in prose or poetry, however well chosen, which have not some objectionable passages in them. In reading the fables of Esop, Mr Rousseau well observes, that the effect on the mind may frequently be totally different from that designed by the author; as in the fable where the fox flatters the crow, and gains the piece of cheese, the moral was designed to shew the folly of attending to flatterers; but may equally be supposed to applaud the cunning of the fox or flatterer, who is rewarded. In the popular narrative of Robinson Crusoe, a childish superstition concerning intimations of future events, somewhat like the second sight of the Highlands of Scotland, is frequently inculcated; and the use of rum or brandy is proposed as an infallible cure in all maladies; which, however, I am told is corrected in the new Robinson Crusoe.

Pamela, and Joseph Andrews, and Clarissa Harlow, are recommended by Madame de Genlis, and by Mrs Macauley.—Madame de Genlis in a note in one of her works, gives her reason for recommending Richardson's novels; because his heroines retain a more considerable degree of command over their affections than those of apparently less exceptionable romances. In this respect the works of Richardson are nevertheless not only too voluminous, and thence would consume too much time, which might be better employed in schools; but in these, and even in Mr Pope's Rape of the Lock, and his Eloisa to Abelard, many objectionable passages of another kind may be discovered. If these passages, from which so few books are totally exempt, were expunged, it might raise curiosity, and induce young people to examine different copies of the same work, and to seek for other improper books themselves; it is therefore, perhaps, better, when these books are read to a governess, that she should express disapprobation, in a plain and quiet way, of such passages, rather than to expunge them; which would give a feeling of dislike to the pupil, and confirm her delicacy, rather than give impurity to her ideas.

Much therefore depends on the conduct of the governess in this respect; so long as they are under the eye of a judicious monitor, no real harm could arise from their seeing nature in all the classes of life, not only as it should be, but as it really exists, since without comparison there can be no judgment, and consequently no real knowledge.

It must nevertheless be observed, that the excessive study of novels is universally an ill employment at any time of life; not only because such readers are liable to acquire a romantic taste, and

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to return from the flowery ſcenes of fiction to the common duties of life with a degree of regret; but becauſe the high-wrought ſcenes of elegant diſtreſs, diſplayed in novels, have been found to blunt the feelings of ſuch readers towards real objects of miſery; which awaken only diſguſt in their minds inſtead of ſentiments of pity or benevolence.

The works of the poets, as well as thoſe of the writers of novels, require to be ſelected with great caution. The ſame may be ſaid of painting, ſculpture, and muſic; which by delighting the imagination influence the judgment, and may thence be employed either to good or bad purpoſes: But as poetry, when thus ſelected, like painting, ſculpture, and muſic, its rival ſiſters, is an object of refined taſte, and affords an elegant amuſement at leaſt, it ſo far belongs to the education of young ladies.

Gay's Fables, Thomſon's Seaſons, Goſborne's Walk in a Foreſt, are proper for the younger claſſes of pupils; afterwards Pope's Ethic Epiſtles, and Eſſay on Man, Goldſmith's poems, Akinſide, Maſon, Gray, and others, which are enumerated in the catalogue. I forbear to mention the Botanic garden; as ſome ladies have intimated to me, that the Loves of the plants are deſcribed in too glowing colours; but as the deſcriptions are in general of female forms in graceful attitudes, the objection is leſs forcible in reſpect to female readers. And beſides the celebrated poets of our country, as Milton and Shakeſpear, tranſlations from the ancients, as from Homer and Virgil, and from the more modern poems of Taſſo, and Camoens, may be read with pleaſure and improvement, though ſome objectionable paſſages may, perhaps, be found in all of them.

For the purpoſe of forming a ſtyle in writing, a few well-choſen books ſhould be read often over; till the ear acquires, as it were, the muſic of the ſentences; and the imagination is thus enabled to copy it in our own compoſitions; ſuch as thoſe papers of the Spectator, which are aſcribed to Addiſon, and are terminated with a capital letter of the word Clio; or ſome of Lady Wortley Montague's letters from Turkey; or other works of chaſte, diſtinct, and expreſſive ſtyle, not overloaded with metaphors, which, with ſuperabundance of ornament, injure perſpicuity.

But for other purpoſes of education it is perhaps better to teach young people ſelect parts of many books, than a few entire ones; not only becauſe the pupils will thus be acquainted with more authors in faſhionable literature; but becauſe the buſineſs of polite education is to give the outline of many ſpecies of erudition, or branches of knowledge; which the young ladies may cultivate further at their future leiſure without the aſſiſtance of a teacher, as may beſt ſuit their taſtes or their ſituations.

I cannot conclude this ſection on polite learning without mentioning, that ſome illiterate men have condemned the cultivation of the minds of the female ſex, and have called ſuch, in ridicule, learned ladies; as if it was a reproach to render themſelves agreeable and uſeful. Where affectation is joined with learning, it becomes pedantry, but this belongs oftener to the ignorant than to the cultivated; as is ſo well elucidated in "Letters to Literary Ladies," a ſmall duodecimo publiſhed by Johnſon, and written by one of the ingenious family of E——— in Ireland.

ON CLOUDS.

CLOUD, is a collection of vapours ſuſpended in the atmoſphere, and rendered viſible.

Although it be generally allowed that the clouds are formed from the aqueous vapours, which before were ſo cloſely

clofely united with the atmofphere as to be invifible: it is, however, not eafy to account for the long continuance of fome very opaque clouds without diffolving; or to affign the reafon why the vapours, when they have once begun to condenfe, do not continue to do fo till they at laft fall to the ground in the form of rain, or fnow, &c. It is now known that a feparation of the latent heat from the water of which the vapour is compofed, is attended with a condenfation of that vapour in fome degree; in fuch cafe, it will firft appear as a fmoke, mift, or fog, which, if interpofed between the fun and earth, will form a cloud; and the fame caufes continuing to operate, the cloud will produce rain or fnow. It is, however, abundantly evident, that fome other caufe befides mere heat or cold is concerned in the formation of clouds, and the condenfation of atmofpherical vapours. This caufe is efteemed, in a great meafure, the electrical fluid; indeed electricity is now fo generally admitted as an agent in all the great operations of nature, that it is no wonder to find the formation of clouds attributed to it; and this has accordingly been given by Beccaria as the caufe of the formation of all clouds whatfoever, whether of thunder, rain, hail, or fnow.

But whether the clouds are produced, that is, the atmofpheric vapours rendered vifible, by means of electricity or not, it is certain that they do often contain the electric fluid in prodigious quantities, and many terrible and deftructive accidents have been occafioned by clouds very highly electrified. The moft extraordinary inftance of this kind, perhaps, on record, happened in the iſland of Java, in the Eaft Indies, in Auguft 1772. On the 11th of that month, at midnight, a bright cloud was obferved covering a mountain in the diftrict called Cheribou, and feveral reports like thofe of a gun were heard at the fame time. The people who dwelt upon the upper parts of the mountain not being able to fly faft enough, a great part of the cloud, eight or nine miles in circumference, detached itſelf under them, and was feen at a diſtance, riſing and falling like the waves of the ſea, and emitting globes of fire ſo luminous, that the night became as clear as day. The effects of it were aſtoniſhing; every thing was deſtroyed for twenty miles round; the houſes were demoliſhed; plantations were buried in the earth; and 2140 people loſt their lives, beſides 1500 head of cattle, and a vaſt number of horſes, goats, &c. Another remarkable inſtance of the dreadful effects of electric clouds, which happened at Malta the 29th of October 1757, is related in Brydone's Tour through Malta.

The height of the clouds is not uſually great: the ſummits of high mountains being commonly quite free from them, as many travellers have experienced in paſſing theſe mountains. It is found that the moſt highly electrified clouds deſcend loweſt, their height being often not more than 7 or 800 yards above the ground; and ſometimes thunder-clouds appear actually to touch the ground with one of their edges: but the generality of clouds are ſuſpended at the height of a mile, or little more, above the earth.

The motions of the clouds, though often directed by the wind, are not always ſo, eſpecially when thunder is about to enſue. In this caſe they are ſeen to move very ſlowly, or even to appear quite ſtationary for ſome time. The reaſon of this probably is, that they are impelled by two oppoſite ſtreams of air nearly of equal ſtrength; and in ſuch caſes it ſeems that both the aerial currents aſcend to a conſiderable height; for Meſſ. Charles and Robert, when endeavouring to avoid a thunder cloud, in one of their aerial voyages with a balloon, could find no alteration in the courſe of the current, though they aſcended to the height of 4000 feet above the earth. In ſome caſes the motions of the clouds evidently depend on their electricity, independent of any current of air whatever. Thus, in a

calm

calm and warm day, ſmall clouds are often ſeen meeting each other in oppoſite directions, and ſetting out from ſuch ſhort diſtances, that it cannot be ſuppoſed that any oppoſite winds are the cauſe. Such clouds, when they meet, inſtead of forming a large one, become much ſmaller, and ſometimes quite vaniſh; a circumſtance moſt probably owing to the diſcharge of oppoſite electricities into each other. All this ſerves alſo to throw ſome light on the true cauſe of the formation of clouds; for if two clouds, the one electrified poſitively, and the other negatively, deſtroy each other on contact, it follows that any quantity of vapour ſuſpended in the atmoſphere, while it retains its natural quantity of electricity, remains inviſible, but becomes a cloud when electrified either plus or minus.

The ſhapes of the clouds are alſo probably owing to their electricity; for in thoſe ſeaſons in which a great commotion has been excited in the atmoſpherical electricity, the clouds are ſeen aſſuming ſtrange and whimſical ſhapes, that are continually varying. This, as well as the meeting of ſmall clouds in the air, and vaniſhing upon contact, is a ſure ſign of thunder.

The uſes of the clouds are evident, as from them proceeds the rain that refreſhes the earth, and without which, according to the preſent ſtate of nature, the whole ſurface of the earth muſt become a mere deſert. They are likewiſe uſeful as a ſkreen interpoſed between the earth and the ſcorching rays of the ſun, which are often ſo powerful as to deſtroy the graſs and other tender vegetables. In the more ſecret operations of nature too, where the electric fluid is concerned, the clouds bear a principal ſhare; and chiefly ſerve as a medium for conveying that fluid from the atmoſphere into the earth, and from the earth into the atmoſphere: in doing which, when electrified to a great degree, they ſometimes produce very terrible effects; an inſtance of which is related above.

From Hutton's Mathematical and Philoſophical Dictionary.

CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS OF ISCHIA,

AN ISLAND NEAR NAPLES.

THE charms of Iſchia are cheering, and fill the heart with delight: and its inhabitants are perhaps the moſt deſerving of affection on earth. The blood flows ſparkling through their veins; and their whole being is friendlineſs and joy. Friendlineſs is always heartfelt; and joy is never deprived of ſimplicity of manners, or unaccompanied by innocence.

In their perſons they are handſome, particularly the women: yet I have ſeen more beautiful women in Taranto, and finer men on the north coaſt of Sicily. The young girls of Iſchia have many native graces. Some of them danced to the *tamborine*, in the court of the houſe where we lived, almoſt every evening, a dance which is called *Tarantella*, becauſe it comes from Taranto. Two people dance together: never two men; ſeldom a man and a woman; but generally two women, or young girls. The *tamborine* too is always played by a woman.

This inſtrument conſiſts of a broad circle rim, one ſide of which is covered like a drum. On the rim are flat bits of metal, that ſtrike againſt each other; and little bells fixed croſs way, over the holes in the ſides of the rim, the muſic of which accompanies the beating of the drum.

This is enlivened by the ſinging of the girls that play. The ſongs they ſing abound in *naiveté* and ſenſibility; and, in general, are the complaints of lovers, of the cruelties of the maiden beloved. The ſubject is never the love of woman: though it is woman by whom the ſongs are ſung. Thus are the fair every where flattered, by the homage of the ſtrongeſt ſex. The muſician ſings with ſo loud a voice that

you

you would rather hear her at a diſtance than be by her ſide, did not her ſerious and animated mien fix your attention. You imagine you behold a prieſteſs of Apollo, ſeated on the tripod; and that the muſic is the inſpiration of the god.

No dance is ſo full of decorum and grace, as this. The head inclining, the down-caſt eye, the noble dignity of mien, and the inimitable elaſticity with which they move, ſcarcely touching the ground, then raiſing their arms, entwining them and running the ever-changeable mazes of the dance, inſpire feelings which I cannot deſcribe.

Fortunata, a delicately-formed and beautiful creature of fifteen, excelled them all in grace, agility, and imagination. Franceſca, with her blooming cheeks, was the very perfection of kind and courteous ſerenity. A common ſervant-maid, who, like girls of her claſs, was employed in the loweſt offices, danced with a dignity in her motions that abſolutely excited our aſtoniſhment.

Every two months a new national ſong is compoſed at Naples: which, with its tune, immediately ſpreads among the ſurrounding coaſts and iſlands. It is ſeldom tranſcribed, but fixes itſelf in the memory by its attractions. It yields to its ſucceſſors, like the flowers and fruits of the changeable months.—Some, however, which, from their peculiarly ſimple charms, or becauſe they contain ſome afflicting ſtory of a lover, or heart breaking complaints of a cruel maiden, producing ſtronger ſenſations than uſual, are preſerved.

We were once ſitting on a hill, on which there were many young ſlender cheſnut trees; and little boys, of from five to ſeven years of age, around us, were climbing theſe trees. When they were high enough to make the tree bend, they caught hold of ſome other tree with great caution, and ſwung from the firſt to the ſecond. Sometimes they could bend the ſtem ſo low as to be able to reach the topmoſt branch; and, profiting by the naturally elaſtic power of the tree, which they let go, one of them would ſuffer himſelf to be ſnatched as it were to the top. In this manner they played each other various tricks: but none of them took offence at his companions.—When they were weary they ſat down beſide us on the graſs; and, as if we had all been long acquainted, ſhelled their cheſnuts, ate themſelves, and aſked us to eat in ſo friendly a manner that we could not forbear participating of their unroaſted fruit.

Through all Italy, particularly in the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples, there are many ſaints' days; and theſe are times of feſtivity: but thoſe who imagine that the people do not work on ſuch days are miſtaken. Sunday is the only day on which they entirely ceaſe from labour. The feſtivity of a ſaint's day is particularly great in Iſchia; and the churches and chapels, built at the foot and on the ſides of the continually fire-emitting Epomeo, being illuminated in the evening, form a beautiful ſpectacle. The houſes are likewiſe frequently lighted up; on which occaſions lamps are placed on the flat roofs; while boys and youths burn old barrels, and ſhout in honour of the ſaint.

The good old people ſit at their houſe doors, participate of the mirth of their children, and perhaps caſt a look, tinged with regret, at the burning caſk, which many a year has held their wine; but hope at the ſame time that the ſaint will remember their piety, and bleſs them with the rich vintage of the following ſeaſon.

On the eve of every feſtival, little mortars are fired off in the front of the church, and ſky rockets are frequently thrown into the air. The Italians are never wearied with the ſight of fire, nor with the ſound of powder. Thus they will ſhoot at ſnakes, to hear the ſound of the gun.

The firſt eight days, which we ſpent in the fortunate iſland of Iſchia, were among the happieſt of our whole journey.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM P. 539.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

STIRLINGSHIRE is one of the moſt noted and moſt beautiful counties in Scotland; ſituated, in ancient times, upon the confines of no leſs than four kingdoms, having the Northumbrian and Cumbrian dominions on the ſouth, and thoſe of the Scots and Picts on the north it was the field of much contention and bloodſhed. Here, too, the Romans found the greateſt difficulty in ſubjugating the ancient inhabitants, who poured down upon them like torrents from the hills; and to ſtop whoſe progreſs, Agricola built a chain of forts, about the year 80, between the friths of Clyde and Forth, which were afterwards connected by the famous wall of Antoninus, called Graham's dyke*, erected about the year 140. In this county many of the ſtill more ancient battles of Oſſian are ſaid to have been fought. At Stirling our kings and court reſided, particularly James VI. The caſtle of Stirling has withſtood ſome of the cloſeſt and moſt lengthened ſieges which are recorded in the hiſtory of Scotland. On a field near Bannockburn, was fought the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. of England. Contiguous to this is the Tor wood, famous for being the retreat of the renowned William Wallace: The root of Wallace's tree is ſtill pointed out near the toll-bar. Near Falkirk two famous battles were fought, one wherein Wallace and the Scots were defeated; the other is the well known engagement in the 1745. The banks of the river Carron have alſo been the ſtage of many memorable tranſactions. The two hills of Dunipace† are noticed in hiſtory as being the place where many national cauſes have been decided, and oftener than once by great monarchs in perſon; and where many treaties of peace have been ſigned. On the banks of Carron ſtood Arthur's Oven, whether intended for a temple, a trophy, or mauſoleum, is uncertain‡. The tranſlator of Oſſian's poems thinks that many of the ſcenes there deſcribed were tranſacted on the banks of this river, and that it was here where Oſcar the ſon of Oſſian performed ſeveral of his heroic exploits; and that here alſo we muſt look for the ſtream of Crona, ſo much celebrated in theſe poems. In place of gloomy caſtles, and fields of blood, happily for us the ſcene is changed. Now the wall of Antoninus, that barrier of Roman uſurpation, is almoſt entirely demoliſhed by the plough-ſhare. Here we ſee the Caledonian trampling upon the ruins of Roman ambition, and unfettered commerce occupying the ſeat of imperious uſurpation. The great canal which unites the eaſtern with the weſtern ocean, hath its entrance from this river, and runs paralled to it for many miles. The Carron works, erected about the 1760, where the manufacture of iron, and all ſorts of iron utenſils, are carried on to a very great extent, give bread to many hundreds.—This county is bounded on the weſt by that of Dunbarton: on the north by Perthſhire; by the ſhires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, on the eaſt; and on the ſouth by the ſhire of Lanark. It extends in length more than 30, and in breadth about 13 miles. The features of this county, as viewed from Stirling Caſtle, are rich and beautiful. An extended plain ſtretches to the north-weſt, terminated by the majeſtic Ben Lomond, and finely watered by the rivers Forth and Teith. Numberleſs gentlemens' ſeats and extenſive plantations, interſperſed through the whole, enrich the

* So called, becauſe it was broken down by a famous chieftain of that name. It conſiſted of a ditch generally from 12 to 15 feet wide, the earth from which formed the wall; in very few places was it conſtructed of ſtone.

† From *Dun*, a hill; and *pax*, peace.

‡ A model of it is erected at Pennycuick.

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prospect. Towards the east, the windings of the Forth, the rich carse and plains of Carron, loaded with the most luxurious crops, gladden the heart and delight the eye. The majestic Grampian mountains, and the Ochil hills on the north, and the green hills of Campsie on the south, terminate the prospect. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and sandstone; in some places there is lime also: more valuable, at least more precious, minerals have been likewise discovered, and in part wrought. In the bowels of this county, there is silver, copper, cobalt, and lead; so that, at some future period, and that may not be far distant, Stirlingshire may become the Peru of Great Britain. In what are called the carse grounds, beds of sea shells, and large stumps of trees, are frequently met with. As a considerable part of the low ground is covered with moss to the thickness of several feet, the gentlemen in different parts of the county have followed the example of the late Lord Kaimes, of letting parcels out to people at a small rent, for a number of years, who clear the moss, and bring in the ground. These have got the appellation of moss-lairds *.

Slamannan, lying in the S. E. corner of this county, is about 5 miles long, and 3 broad, and contains somewhat more than 1000 inhabitants. The river Avon runs through it, the banks of which are a light fertile soil; as you recede, it becomes a stiff clay, and the high ground is bleak and moorish; the best rents at about 21s. per acre, the whole parish producing nearly 2000l. per annum. The fields are open, and agriculture but in a slow state of improvement here.

Muiravinside, also situated upon the Avon, is about 6 miles long, and 2 broad, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The surface is, on the whole, flat; the soil on the east is light and gravelly; towards the west clayey; but in both productive, when properly managed; the rent, in general, 40s. per acre, producing in whole 2000. per annum. The old Castle of Almond is still entire. Coal and ironstone abound here.

Polmont, situated on the frith of Forth and the river Avon, is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and contains 1400 inhabitants. The surface is flat and productive. There are considerable coal works here belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, but no manufacture is carried on.

Larbert and Dunipace. These united parishes extend from east to west 8, and from north to south 2 miles, and contain upwards of 4000 persons. The soil is not naturally fertile, though bearing, in many places, good crops. There is here a bleachfield and manufactory for spinning cotton; but the Carron works, employing about 1000 hands, surpass every thing of the kind in the world. The famous Falkirk cattle tryst, where, in the month of October, between 20,000 and 30,000 cattle are annually collected, is held on a muir in this parish. Coal and ironstone abound here.

Denny is about 4 miles long and 2½ broad, containing 1400 persons. The soil is in general a thin clay, and very unproductive. The river Carron waters this parish, and the great canal passes through it.

St Ninians from east to west measures 15, and from north to south about 6 miles, and contains near 8000 inhabitants. Like other parishes, in a similar situation, it divides into the carse land, dryfield land, and muir. The appearance is enriched by a great many seats and thriving plantations; the cultivation is well managed. The river Endrick, famous for its trouts, takes its rise here; after watering the parishes of Fintry, Balfron, Killean, Drymen, and Buchannan, it empties it-

* They who wish to obtain a minute description of the antiquities of this county, may consult a History of Stirlingshire, published by the Rev. Mr Nimmo, and the Edinburgh Magazine and Review for the year 1774.

ſelf into Loch-lomond. This extenſive pariſh alſo enjoys the benefit of the rivers Carron and Forth. The minerals are coal, lime-ſtone, and ſand-ſtone. The manufactures carried on in this pariſh are chiefly tartan for the army, cotton cloth, tanning of leather, and making nails.

Fintry, ſituated in the midſt of the Campſie hills, meaſures from W. to E. 5, and from N. to S. 4 miles; it contains nearly 550 inhabitants. Both the rivers Carron and Endrick take their riſe here; two ſmall vallies on their banks is the only flat arable ground in the pariſh. The hills afford, however, good paſture, being clothed with fine verdure. The *leap of Fintry* is a remarkable cataract, the river Endrick falling over a precipice 91 feet in height. Auchinlilly-Loup is another caſcade of the ſame kind, formed by the Carron.

Kilsyth is the moſt ſoutherly pariſh of the county; its length is 7, and breadth about 3 miles; and contains about 2450 inhabitants. The general aſpect is naked and hilly; from the top of the higheſt the eye is carried to the Atlantic ocean on the weſt, and to the German ocean on the eaſt, ſo that nearly one half of Scotland is under the eye at once. Upon the whole, the ſoil is light and dry. The Carron and the Kelvin are the two principal rivers which water this pariſh. In a field where the bloody battle of Kilſyth was fought, are found a variety of ancient coins of gold, ſilver, and copper. In the Bullet-now, leaden balls or bullets may be dug up at every ſtep. Veſtiges of Graham's dyke, and of various fortifications, may be traced. There is a wide field for the mineralogiſt to walk in here: Coal of various qualities they have in abundance; ironſtone of different kinds; the moſt remarkable are the ironſtone balls, or ſeptaria, found in beds of blaes, lying in ſeemingly regular ſtrata, but at unequal and irregular diſtances; they are uniformly of a round flat ſhape, but ſmalleſt at the top, and larger the deeper in the bank; they are eſteemed at Carron as among the richeſt of their ores. Immediately under this ſtratum of blaes, lies a fine poſt or ſtratum of limeſtone, in which the figures of ſhells, in great variety, may be traced. Mr Raſpe examined a draft in the hills near Corri, where he found a vein of heavy ſpar, or vitriolated barytes, in ſome parts thinly ſprinkled with copper ore. He found alſo ſpecimens of red and yellow jaſper, and nodules of agate and porphyry, all of which took a fine poliſh, and were extremely beautiful, and very fit for the lapidary. At Garrel Glen, there is a fine ſandſtone quarry, many parts of it a fine white colour, decorated with delicate impreſſions of vegetables, as black as coal. There are alſo curious trunk-ſtones (ſteiechites quincunx) found in this quarry, indeed the moſt complete we have heard of *.

Campsie, at a medium, may be reckoned a ſquare of 6 miles, containing 2520 inhabitants. It conſiſts of two hills with a ſtrath between them. In this ſtrath run the rivers Kelvin and Glazart, the banks of which are a rich loam. On the hills are ſome natural wood, though much leſs than appears formerly to have grown there. The higheſt ridge of the Campſie Fells is 1500 feet above the level of the ſea. In theſe hills there are appearances both of lead and copper, though neither have ever been wrought. There is here a fine range of baſaltic columns, and ſome beautiful Scotch pebbles have occaſionally been found. Here is coal, lime-ſtone, and clay marl, all in great abundance. The Kincaid and Lennox-mill printfields employ a great number of hands, and yield to government about 4000l. per annum.

Strathblane, ſituated in the north weſt corner of this county, ſtretches in length 5, and in breadth 4 miles, and contains about 620 inhabitants. On

* For an account of the body of Lady Kilſyth and her child, found in the burying place here, ſee Vol. 2. N. S. p. 539.

both

both ſides of the river Blane, and in the valley to the weſt, the ſoil is a light ſand, mixed with mud, depoſited by the river and brooks, and affords good crops. The hills, being part of the Lennox hills, are finely ſkirted with wood, rendering the proſpect very pleaſing. The natural beauties here are numerous. The ſpout of Ballagan is a caſcade of 90 feet. Oppoſite the old tower of Mugdoch, and at the diſtance of about 300 yards is a remarkable echo, which repeats diſtinctly the length of ſix ſyllables.

BALDERNOCK, ſituated on the banks of the Kelvin, contains about 620 inhabitants; the flat grounds to the eaſt, and on the banks of the river, are rich and fertile; a light gravelly ſoil prevails in the weſt quarters, but almoſt the whole is arable. Several veſtiges of Druidiſm are traced here.

BALFRON from W. to E. meaſures 8, and from N. to S. 2½ miles. It contains near 1400 inhabitants. The ſoil is in general wet and tilly, and agriculture but in its infancy here. There is limeſtone and freeſtone, but no coal yet diſcovered in the pariſh.

KILLEARN. This pariſh forms the weſtern extremity of the beautiful Strath of Blane, is of conſiderable extent, being from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt 12 miles, but leſs than three in breadth, and contains near 1000 inhabitants. The hills on both ſides afford good ſheep paſture, and the Strath, watered by the river Blane, meandering through well cultivated fields, and fertile paſtures, render this pariſh pictureſque and beautiful. The minerals are lime-ſtone and ſand-ſtone; ſpecimens of a beautiful jaſper are occaſionally found ſcattered amongſt the fragments of the baſaltic columns, which abound here. Ballikinrain, the reſidence of Robert Dunmore, Eſq; is the moſt elegant manſion in the pariſh; in the neighbourhood of which ſtands the old caſtle of Balglaſs. The farm of Moſs, on the banks of the Blane, about two miles from the village of Killearn, is the ſpot where the illuſtrious George Buchannan was born, in the year 1506; his father was tenant of the farm. A very handſome monument was lately erected in the village of Killearn, in honour of Buchannan, by voluntary ſubſcription.

DRYMEN lies on the weſtern extremity of the county, and is of great extent, about 15 miles long and 9 broad. It contains nearly 1600 inhabitants. The greater part is hilly and mountainous; the banks of the Forth here is for the moſt covered with moſs. This pariſh is remarkable for nothing but being the birth place of Napier of Merchiſton, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms.

BUCHANNAN is 18 computed miles long, and 6 broad; it extends 14 or 15 miles on the banks of Loch Lomond, and the Grampian hills run through it. The number of its inhabitants is about 1100. The river Forth takes its riſe here, but it is called Dow, not getting the name of Forth till it reaches the kirk of Aberfoil. Loch Lomond, and Buchannan houſe, with its woods and plantations, are the ornaments of this pariſh.

KIPPEN. The extreme length of this pariſh is 8, and its breadth 4 miles; the number of its inhabitants is about 1780. The appearance of this pariſh, and diviſion of the ſoil is exactly ſimilar to that of Gargunnock, deſcribed below. The yearly rent is about 4000l. Sterling. This is the head of the Strath, which commences at the caſtle of Stirling. Garmore houſe, the property of Mr Graham, ſtands at the top, commanding an extenſive view of the plain below; and four miles below is the houſe and beautiful policy of Mr Erſkine of Cardroſs. The minerals are lime-ſtone and free ſtone.

GARGUNNOCK from north to ſouth meaſures 6, and from eaſt to weſt upwards of three miles; the number of inhabitants is about 840. From the river Forth the ground riſes gradually to a conſiderable height, which cauſes

three

three diviſions of ſoil. 1*ſt*, The carſe ground; 2*dly*, The dryfield, as it is called, covered, until cultivated, with furz and broom; 3*dly*, The moor, conſiſting of about 3000 acres. The rent is about 3000l. Sterling. The attention of the traveller is attracted by the plantations and policy of Boquhan, the property of General Fletcher, and by Gargunnock houſe, the ſeat of Col. Eidington.

STIRLING. The pariſh is confined to the town, and a ſmall portion of land between it and the Forth; it contains nearly 4,700 inhabitants. The town, which is a royal burgh and preſbytery ſeat, and the caſtle, commanding one of the moſt extenſive and noble proſpects almoſt any where to be met with, are well known, and need not here be particularly deſcribed *. The ſimilarity of its ſituation to that of Edinburgh is very remarkable. Plaiding, coarſe ſhalloons, and carpeting, have long been made here. Theſe are in part yielding to the cotton manufacture.

LOGIE, ſituated about 2 miles north from Stirling, lies in three ſhires, but chiefly in this. It is a ſquare of about 4 miles, and contains 1500 inhabitants. The ſurface is partly rich carſe ground, and partly hilly, and very fit for paſture, being part of the Ochil hills. The ruins of the famous abbey of Cambuskenneth, where James III. of Scotland was buried, and the abbey of Craig, erected by Oliver Cromwell, ſtand here. So late as the 1764, a ſilver mine was wrought on the eſtate of Aithrey. Copper and cobalt have alſo been found.

ALVA. This pariſh, ſituated at the foot of the Ochil hills, is totally diſjoined from the county of Stirling, tho' it belongs to it, being almoſt ſurrounded by Clackmananſhire; it extends from north to ſouth about 4, and from north to ſouth 2½ miles, and contains nearly 620 perſons. The greater part is hilly, affording excellent paſture for ſheep. On the banks of the Devon, the ſoil is chiefly a deep clay. Alva hill riſes 1600 feet above the level of the river. The manſion-houſe ſtands on an eminence projecting from the baſe of the hill; it is pleaſantly ſituated and ſurrounded with thriving wood. On the grounds of Alva very rich ſilver ore has been diſcovered, 12 oz. of ſilver out of 14 of the ore, and it is ſaid at one time to have produced 4000l. per week to the proprietor while it laſted. On this eſtate there is alſo copper, lead, cobalt, and iron, but none at preſent wrought.

AIRTH. This pariſh ſtretches along the Forth upwards of 5 miles, the breadth is 2; the number of inhabitants is about 2300. Excepting two ſmall riſings, the hills of Airth and Dunmore, the pariſh is flat, and conſiſts moſtly of rich carſe ground, producing all kinds of grain. There are two ferries, viz. Kerſie, and Higgin's Neuck, and 3 harbours, in the pariſh. Part of the houſe of Airth is made up of Wallace's tower, once the abode of that heroe: There is alſo an old caſtle at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls. At Airth and Dunmore, there is abundance of coal and freeſtone.

BOTHKENNAR is a ſmall pariſh, ſituated in the Carſe of Falkirk, meaſuring 2½ miles each way, and containing about 600 inhabitants. The ſurface is flat, and the ſoil a deep rich clay, which produces all kinds of grain, and lets in general at 45s. per acre.

FALKIRK, ſituated a little to the ſouth, is a populous town, but remarkable for nothing but its tryſts or cattle markets, held in the months of Auguſt, September, and October, where 24,000 head are ſold annually.

(*To be continued.*)

* The inſulated mount of Craigforth, on which ſtands the manſion-houſe of Colonel Callendar, a little to the weſt of the Caſtle, is a riſing feature in the picture.

IN

INVENTION OF THRESHING MACHINES,

AND PROPOSALS FOR REWARDING THE AUTHOR, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED To SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, Baronet, Preſident of the Board of Agriculture.

SIR,

AGRICULTURE is the ancienteſt, as well as the moſt valuable of the ſciences, and will always be conſidered, by every wiſe government, as an object of primary attention. In Britain, the cultivators of the ground have had too much cauſe to complain, that while trade and manufactures experienced the foſtering hand of the Legiſlature, the internal improvement of the country was neglected and undervalued. The eſtabliſhing a National Board of Agriculture has, however, in part done away this complaint; and it remains with you, and the other reſpectable Members of that Board, to render the inſtitution ſalutary and uſeful.

Fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of the beneficial conſequences which may accrue from a National Board of Agriculture, conducted upon proper principles, I beg leave to call your attention to the leading objects of ſuch an inſtitution. Theſe, in my humble opinion, conſiſt in uſing every endeavour to remove obſtacles to improvement which exceed individual ſtrength, and in rewarding and encouraging the authors of uſeful inventions, whereby the practical or operative department of Agriculture is facilitated or improved.

The firſt of theſe objects I do not mean at this time to enter upon; but, with reſpect to the ſecond, a doubt cannot be entertained as to the propriety of its occupying a principal ſhare of your deliberations. I am well aware, that the paucity of your funds effectually prevents you from beſtowing premiums or rewards in the firſt inſtance; but this does not hinder the Members of the Board from diſcharging their duty, by recommending the caſe of meritorious perſons to the conſideration of thoſe who more immediately hold the ſtrings of the national purſe. He who benefits the public, is entitled, on every principle of policy and juſtice, to a public reward; and by whom can his merits be more juſtly eſtimated than by the Members of a Board eſtabliſhed for the expreſs purpoſe of ſuperintending and promoting improvements in that very ſcience which he has benefited? In this point of view, I ſubmit to your conſideration an important improvement in a chief branch of rural economy, made by a humble but worthy individual.

The trouble and loſs attending the ſeparation of the corn from the ſtraw, according to the old way of doing it by the flail, are ſo well known, that it would be ſuperfluous to deſcribe them. This operation is now completely performed by a machine, which, in a great meaſure was invented, and, without diſpute, was brought to its preſent ſtate of perfection by Mr Andrew Meikle, engineer at Hauſton mill, near Haddington, whoſe family ſeems to poſſeſs a kind of hereditary right to genius and invention, and whoſe father firſt introduced the barley mill and fanners into Scotland, in the year 1710, under the patronage of that illuſtrious character Andrew Fletcher, Eſq; of Salton.

If theſe machines were not ſo well known, I would enter upon a detail of their principles and powers; but preſuming the Board are not unacquainted with theſe things, I ſhall confine myſelf to Mr Meikle's claim for receiving a national reward; and this I ſhall demonſtrate, by ſhowing the great ſavings ariſing from the invention, and the conſequent increaſe of agricultural produce.

The firſt threſhing machine erected by Mr Meikle was completed in the year 1788; and ſince that time he has progreſſively introduced a variety of improvements, all tending to ſimplify the labour, and to augment the quantity of work thereby performed. When firſt erected, although the corn was equally well ſeparated from the ſtraw, yet, as the whole of the ſtraw, chaff, and corn, were indiſcriminately thrown into

into a confuſed heap, the work could only with propriety be conſidered as half executed. By the addition of rakes or ſhakers, and two pairs of fanners, all drove by the ſame machinery, the different proceſſes of threſhing, ſhaking, and winnowing, are now all at once performed, and the corn immediately prepared for the public market. When I add, that the quantity of corn gained from the ſuperior powers of the machine is fully equal to a twentieth part of the crop, and that, in ſome caſes, the expence of threſhing and cleaning the corn is conſiderably leſs than what was formerly paid for cleaning it alone, the immenſe ſavings ariſing from the invention will at once be diſcerned.

I ſhall now offer ſome calculations relative to the poſſible amount of the ſavings which might accrue to the public, if threſhing machines were univerſally uſed. I do not affect to be accurate in theſe calculations, which cannot be expected before facts are ſufficiently aſcertained; but, to borrow the words very properly uſed by you in your ſpeech to the Board, July 23, 1794, "to be enabled to form ſome general idea of the nature and extent of public improvement, is a great thing gained."

The extent of ground annually employed in Britain, in the raiſing of corn, may be computed at ſeven millions five hundred thouſand acres, and the average produce of the different grains at three quarters per acre, as below that increaſe no farmer can raiſe it with profit. I obſerve, in your ſpeech to Parliament, when you moved the eſtabliſhment of the Board, that you ſuppoſed there were only five millions of acres annually employed in raiſing grain; but I have reaſon to think this is a miſtake; for, if the population of the iſland be eight millions, the produce of thoſe acres would be far below what is required for the ſupport of that number of people, independent of what is neceſſary for the ſeeding of lands and ſowing the next crop. I obſerve alſo, in the reprinted ſurvey of the county of Stafford, a pretty juſt calculation of the number of acres annually ſown in that county, amounting to one hundred and fifty thouſand acres. Now, as Stafford is not a corn county, I do not take much latitude when I fix upon it, to average the whole counties of England: this would make the total quantity ſown in that kingdom amount to five millions of acres. The remaining one million five hundred thouſand acres I ſuppoſe to be ſown in Scotland and Wales, which makes their produce only equal to that of ten Engliſh counties.

If ſeven millions five hundred thouſand acres be annually ſown in Britain, and the average produce amount to three quarters per acre, then the total quantity of grain annually raiſed in Britain would be twenty-two millions five hundred thouſand quarters.

I have already ſaid, that the threſhing machine, from its ſuperior powers, will give one twentieth more grain than when the operation of threſhing is performed by the flail, which, from any trials I have made, will be rather exceeded: this gives an increaſed quantity of one million one hundred and twelve thouſand five hundred quarters; which, taken at the average rate of thirty two ſhillings per quarter for all grains, amounts to £. 1,781,250

Add to this the difference of expence between threſhing with the above machine and the flail, which may be ſtated at 1s. per quarter, altho' when the machines are wrought by wind or water, the difference is more than double that ſum. This, on 22,500,000 quarters, is 1,125,000

£. 2,906,250

I ſcarce expect to be credited when I ſay, that the above enormous ſum would annually be ſaved to the public, if the whole corn annually raiſed in Britain was ſeparated from the ſtraw by theſe machines, and yet few political calculations will admit of ſuch certain

ce-

demonstration. Let me only suppose, that one-eighth of our corn is threshed in that way, and still the saving is immense. If any person doubts the principles upon which these calculations are built, I have only to request he would pay strict attention to the subject, and I am pretty positive he will soon acknowledge they are not overstretched. The only deduction necessary to be made, is for the interest of the money expended in erecting the machines; the principal sum of which, especially upon large farms, will be repaid by the savings of three years crops.

If it be one of the objects of a National Board of Agriculture to reward and encourage the authors of useful inventions in the operative department of that science, (as I think it is) where is the man who deserves a greater share of their favour than the ingenious mechanic I have mentioned? Mr Elkington, at their recommendation, received a Parliamentary grant of one thousand pounds, and probably he deserved it; but without meaning to derogate from the merits of that gentleman, I will not affront Mr Meikle so much as to put the invention and improvement of the Threshing Machine into the scale with the new mode of drainage.

Perhaps a stranger, upon reading this letter, may exclaim, "What! has the author of this useful invention received no reward? Has the man who lessened the toil of human labour, who devised the means of increasing the stock of agricultural produce, and consequently augmented the national wealth, received no mark of public favour?" No! he has not; unless a patent right of fourteen years to erect these machines, the greatest part of which is expired, can be considered as such;—I may add, that owing to certain circumstances, Mr Meikle has hitherto received little or no benefit from the patent; and if the fees of office be taken into account, I am justified in saying, he had better have remained without such a right.

That every increase of agricultural produce, and every saving of the expence of farm labour, ultimately centre in the pockets of the landed proprietor, I consider as an incontrovertible proposition. Now here is a great increase of produce, and an immense saving of labour, all flowing from the unabated efforts of an individual, whose interest, considering the limited circle in which he moves, can scarcely be benefited from the invention, unless he participates of legislative munificence. If any person were to devise a scheme from which the monied interest of the kingdom could legally reap double interest upon their bonds, bills, &c. what obligations would that class of the community consider themselves to be under to the author of such a scheme; and yet the landed interest of Britain receive greater advantages from the invention of the threshing machine, and, strange to tell! have totally neglected the merits of its worthy Inventor.

May I therefore hope, Sir John, that you, and the other respectable Members of the Board of Agriculture, will take this business under your consideration. By procuring a reward for Mr Meikle, you will not only discharge a debt incumbent upon the whole landed interest of the kingdom, but will also stimulate other ingenious mechanics to use their utmost endeavours to make similar improvements.

I am, respectfully,

July 13. Yours, &c.

1797. A Friend to Merit.

HISTORY OF MARIA FEODOROVNA, A YOUNG RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

FROM "LETTERS FROM SCANDINAVIA."

VIRGIN innocence is an enchanted tower: its strength consists more in that awful respect which the sight of it creates in the breasts of virtuous men, than in its innate fortitude. Those breasts which possess no respect for virtue, those men who inherit no regard for honour, are the daring assailants. The charms they employ to break the enchantment are flattery, falsehood, protestations to the

Deity to witneſs *their love!* The ſpell ſucceeds: the tower with all its gilded turrets, ſhakes, and tumbles in ruins!

Let me behold the conſequences of this criminal conduct. A lovely daughter is brought up under the care of, what is commonly called, the fondeſt parents. She is deluded under the promiſe of marriage; or, allow that the deluſion ſucceed without ſuch promiſe, the fond parents tear their hair and weep bitterly; but they order their daughter to be driven from the houſe. They weep for the diſhonour that has happened to their name; and to cure this diſhonour they ſpread the infamy; and drive out their defendent to repeat the crime.

The hiſtory of the counteſs is not ſufficiently known. It contains an awfully intereſting letter to parents, and diſplays the fatal effects of a rigorous treatment of their offspring. It was the apprehenſion of a rigorous treatment from a parent of a violent temper that occaſioned the miſeries of Maria Feodorovna. She was a lady of diſtinguiſhed rank and fortune, the only daughter of a nobleman.

During the early period of her life, her education was anxiouſly attended to by the beſt of mothers, whoſe ſoul bore upon it the impreſſion of every noble feeling and virtue. The mother, while ſhe held her favourite daughter before the glaſs, ſaw an exact copy of herſelf in form of body; and the never ceaſing ſmile upon the cheeks and lips of Maria ſeemed to beſpeak an equally beautiful copy of her mind. This mother died: and the youthful Ruſſian counteſs, from the love and care of her mother, from the polite and elegant round of a court, and from the ſociety of her dear Count Markoff, who was enraptured with this amiable female, was hurried by the haughty baron to a diſtant eſtate amid the wilds of Ruſſia.

Here, ſurrounded with deſerts, nor viewing one object that could bring ſome happy compariſon in thought between them and paſt ſcenes, the lovely Maria exhauſted her boſom in ſobs, and watered her pillow with tears.

The ſociety of Count Markoff could have lighted up this deſart, and diſpelled thoſe tears. Diſappointed ambition had occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between the two families, and the young Markoff was forbid even to be mentioned in the houſe of the baron. His fondneſs for his lovely daughter could not overcome his abhorrence of his ſucceſsful rival, the father of young Markoff; nor permit him to entertain the moſt diſtant idea of that connection which he knew was the ardent wiſh of the youthful pair. His brows darkened with rage, when he ſaw one of his blood who wiſhed not deſtruction to the houſe of Markoff.

Maria was kept in perpetual agony by this unfortunate diſpoſition in her parent, yet forced to affect an indifference to all ſhe loved, while ſhe daily drooped and pined in ſilent melancholy. But no affectation could bring back the roſy health which had lately painted her cheeks; and her languid ſmiles and action were diſeaſed copies of that lively manner which had diſtinguiſhed her in happier days. That innocent mirth, unmixed with care, born in the lap of childhood, and expiring with it, was never again to return. Maria was not even deſtined to enjoy that happineſs to which her virtue entitled her. In vain had a mother inſpired her with every noble and virtuous ſentiment; in vain had nature endowed her with a perſon the model of beauty, and with an exalted ſoul; in vain had fortune laviſhed riches, extenſive domains, and thouſands of ſlaves ready to kneel at her feet whenever ſhe appeared.—The meaneſt of theſe ſlaves was to poſſeſs Maria.

Count Markoff, diſregarding every dictate but that of love, and the dangers which Maria had repreſented to him as the certain conſequence of any attempt to viſit her, left his reſidence near Moſcow, and journeyed toward that ſpot, which was to give him an interview with his lovely angel. Diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, he arrived within ſight of the baron's palace, and ſaw the roof which contained within it all his heart panted for! The breaſt of Markoff until this inſtant felt not the idea of diſappointment: a ſoldier, he had been accuſtomed to cut his way through every difficult paſs with his ſword. The parent of Maria guarded the avenue he was now approaching.

With money he purchaſed the ſervices of ſome perſons who frequented the baron's houſe. He got, by their means, a letter conveyed to Maria. Upon reading this epiſtle, love overcame in her, too, every dictate of prudence; ſhe loſt recollection of her father's being at that inſtant in the houſe; and, hur-

rying

rying on her cloak, ſhe ran down ſtairs, and into the fields, then covered with ſnow. Her recollection returned—her heart failed within her—her limbs refuſed to do their office—ſhe ſtood trembling before the wintry ſtorm! She called to her aſſiſtance a ſlave; and pretending ſome other cauſe for her illneſs, was aſſiſted to reach her chamber without the knowledge of the awful parent who had occaſioned her diſtreſs.

Maria, overcome with grief, and now giving up every thought of viewing her beloved Markoff, ſunk upon her bed in fits of deſpair and madneſs. Reaſon again reſumed her ſeat: a letter was diſpatched to Markoff at a neighbouring village, deſiring him, as he valued his own and her life, to leave the place, and return to Moſcow, where there might be ſtill a poſſibility of their meeting. Having ſigned and ſealed this letter, ſhe held it in her hands, without knowing what ſhe did. She broke the ſeal of her letter, and, ſeizing the pen, gave that utterance it afforded to her paſſion; and amid the effuſions of ardent love ſhe mentioned the attempt ſhe had made to ſee him.

Markoff's boſom could not contain the emotions of his ſoul on reading this letter. The cool, prudential, firſt part, was overturned by the concluding poſtſcript.

Maria ſtood at the window, looking toward the village. "No," ſaid ſhe to herſelf, "he muſt not come.—I have forbid him, as he values my life. Let me endeavour to compoſe myſelf. Having reſolved, and executed my reſolve by that letter, that we muſt wait for a happier period, why this fever of deſire in my ſoul yet to behold him? I will avert my eyes from the village—Oh, how I ſhake!—Can he love me, and obey my mandate? Will he not ſtand upon that ſnowy plain, and wave his handkerchief? The village is ſurrounded with woods—can Markoff be gone without making me one ſignal of love! Ungrateful man! No! no! no! Where am I? Did I hear him ſpeak? Maria! Markoff!"

The night cloſed: the diſtracted Maria walked in her chamber, ſtill ſearching through the gloom for Markoff—ſtill wiſhing to ſee, not him, but rather ſome friendly ſpirit bearing his ſhape and air. A peaſant near to the windows held out a letter. Maria anxiouſly inquired, but with a ſoft voice, from whom it came. It was the Count Markoff himſelf! "Where is the Count?" ſaid Maria; and ſtretched out her hand for the letter. "My Maria! replied the Count; and laying hold of the branches of a tree which ſtood near the window, he climbed up, and entered it.

The young lady ſtared wildly at him, unable to reſiſt or to ſpeak. He aſſured her, he would inſtantly depart, when he had once more impreſſed upon her lips the ſeal of love. He threw his arms eagerly around her, and held her to his panting breaſt.—The hours glided away unſeen; nor were they awakened from their dream, but with the ſteps of the baron approaching to the chamber door. The imagination of a woman, which is ever quick, either to her relief, or to her deſtruction, ſuggeſted to Markoff to hide himſelf in an empty cheſt, which happened to be in the room. The baron's viſit was to inquire, as he often did, after his favourite child; as he had heard ſomething of her indiſpoſition. At times, when the recollection of the family of Markoff was loſt, he behaved as a fond father, but this dreadful recollection was never loſt for a day's continuance.

The baron left his daughter, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of the preſence of the ſon of his rival.

Maria approached the fatal cheſt. She opened it. The Count was aſleep, or affected to ſleep. He was aſleep, to wake no more! The head of the cheſt had been, in a hurried moment, ſhut cloſe upon him, or had fallen ſo. There remains no doubt that the Count, upon feeling the inconvenience, and want of air, could have relieved himſelf, and perhaps had gently attempted to do it; but finding his attempt attended with ſome noiſe, which might have betrayed a woman whom he valued more than life, to the rage of a father, he had ſubmitted to death.

It is impoſſible for the imagination to conceive the ſituation of Maria when ſhe found the lifeleſs corpſe of Markoff! She continued for ſome time to believe that the Count was affecting ſleep, and reproached him for playing the fool. At laſt ſhe pulled him with ſome violence and anger: the body fell again into the cheſt. She ſcreamed; and fortunate would it have been had the baron heard this cry of horror! Dreadful as her ſituation was, the idea of her father's

wrath added to her misery. Mad with agony, she clasped the body of the Count, calling upon his name, and, at calmer intervals, using every endeavour to restore him to life in vain.

The silence of the night was disturbed with the sighs, the shrieks of Maria, now reclining upon the corpse, now at her window tearing her hair, and imploring heaven to end her existence. The morning began to dawn—she was roused from her distracted melancholy, and thoughtful of what the light of day and her furious father were to discover! The slave who is appointed watchman to every house throughout Russia is the only person readily to be procured during the night, and is generally an elderly man. He is employed in the meanest offices during that part of the day not allotted to sleep.

To this wretched domestic, whose lodging is a sort of crib within the gates, the unfortunate Maria applied. The slave at her coming kneeled, and touched her shoe with his forehead, craving her protection. She desired him to rise, and informed him he should have it, as well as a sum of money, if he would keep a secret, and faithfully serve her: she discovered her misfortunes, and desired that he would remove the corpse, and bury it in the adjoining forest. The slave felt a consequence he had never felt before. She gave him money, but he knew that the baron would give him more to betray her. That slave, who but a moment before had never dared to look up to the daughter of his lord, and who was accustomed to esteem both as deities, on whom his all, his very life depended: that wretch, who was happy to find a bed in the corner of her father's stable, and daily receiving chastisement from the cane of his surly master and fellow servants, who look down upon the watchman as an inferior being, dared at once to form a wish to possess the person of Maria! He began, without much ceremony, to use freedom with the Countess. Overpowered as she was with despair and grief, she struck the villain: for a moment she forgot her sorrows, and, resuming the dignity of her rank, she bade him begone. But it was too late: the slave knew her secret, nor was there any other assistant to be had. The villain knew this; and, pretending to go to the baron to inform him, Maria called him back. He obeyed with sullen importance. He took the silver and gold trinkets which she now added to the first present—he followed her toward her chamber he stopt suddenly, and swore that if she did not instantly submit to his embraces, he would directly acquaint the baron with all. Maria, in her turn, fell upon her knees to the slave: she entreated and besought him, with every soothing expression, and with a promise of freedom and wealth. She held by the slave, while he endeavoured to rid himself in order to proceed to the baron's bed-room. She fainted in the struggle to detain him.

The villain turned, beheld his prey, and seized upon it.

The savage resorted to the chamber, where lay the corpse of Markoff. He carried it to the woods, and, cutting the throat, and otherways disfiguring it, left it a prey to animals less ferocious than himself.

Maria awoke to a new scene of woe. The baron observed the melancholy brooding upon her mind, and guessing that the cause related to the detested family of Markoff, abused her with his usual rudeness. The distresses of this ill-fated lady were not to end here. The slave renewed his addresses, and with the same threats of informing the baron, adding, that he would accuse her of the murder of the Count.

Maria, as yet guiltless, committed a fault unbecoming of her rank and innocence: but the accusation against her is solely for the want of fortitude. A crime once committed, appears less hideous: this lady had as yet committed none; but she knew of her disgrace, and felt herself degraded, and, in her own eyes, an outcast of society. The slave not only threatened to accuse her of murder, but of prostitution with Count Markoff.

Maria might have perhaps got over the dread of her father's wrath; but the accusation of murder and prostitution, not merely to the Count, but to the vilest of her father's domestics, was a stumbling-block that she had not strength to pass. It is always dangerous to imagine ourselves past recovery in any situation. To avoid a public, she submitted to a private shame. Familiarity made the slave now insolent: he forced her even to come to his wretched hovel, and dismissed her with contempt.

The wretched Maria never again beheld

held with a ſmile the morning dawn. Her eyes dejected, her colour pale; ſhe ſtarted from her glaſs, and, throwing her clothes careleſsly about her, ſhe ſupported with pain, while with her father, the appearance of eaſe and happineſs.

The ſlave, to multiply his gains, dragged her to ſome neighbouring cottage, where were generally aſſembled, at the dead hour of night, ſeveral of the wealthy inhabitants of the country. The hour arrived when Maria was to be freed from contamination; and it muſt be ſuppoſed that ſhe had before entertained the idea of extricating herſelf, and this idea had ſupported her ſinking mind, and had prevented her too from freeing herſelf by ſuicide. Reflection had painted the ſhameful courſe that ſhe walked in, and ſhe ſaw no end to her ſorrows. The pride of rank, roufed with repeated inſult, determined upon revenge. Female nature yet revolted, and ſhe allowed ſeveral opportunities to eſcape.

The brutal raviſhers formed themſelves into a club. Maria was the ſacrifice at their feaſts, and was treated with every ſhameful indignity.

The moment of vengeance at laſt comes. Her tyrants, overwhelmed with liquor, ſlept upon the benches of the cottage. Maria ſaw, and her good angel approved the period of freedom and juſtice. She trembled as ſhe approached the ſlave. She invoked Heaven to give her reſolution, and, pulling the knife from the belt of the ſavage, plunged it into his heart. Her fortitude rekindled with the ſtroke. She proceeded on to the other villains, who belched their drunken fumes in their ſlumbers, and planted a dagger in every breaſt.

Maria had no ſooner completed the work of vengeance, than ſhe fled home. She beheld from her windows the riſing ſun, and ſhe imagined herſelf a new being in a new world! "Markoff," ſaid ſhe to herſelf, "will be here! Theſe are the elyſian fields: I will go out and meet him." She wandered in the foreſt which covered his body. She knew the ſpot, and kneeled upon his tomb. Her voice denied utterance: her tears watered his grave, and ſhe ſtrewed upon it her flaxen hair. Still awed by her father, ſhe concealed from him her ſorrow, and affected eaſe and mirth.

The idea of having committed murder often threw her into fits of deſpair. She thought to eaſe her conſcience by making a confeſſion to her prieſt. The aſtoniſhed prieſt had never witneſſed ſuch a confeſſion. The wretch betrayed the ſecret to his wife. The minions of *juſtice* were ſoon in ſearch of Maria. The relation ſpread throughout all the empire. Her Imperial Majeſty, having ordered a ſtrict examination into the particulars, acquitted this unfortunate lady, and took her under her immediate protection.

Tired of life, now that her ſhame was public, ſhe would have preferred death to all other protection. She begged the Empreſs to allow her to retire to a monaſtery; and here, ſecluded from a world where ſhe found no reſt, ſhe endeavours to forget all but her God and her Markoff. Her cell is ſmall but neat. A few religious books compoſe her library. The picture of Markoff hangs upon her lovely boſom.—She calls it her ſaint, and kiſſes it with fervent devotion. Her firſt office in the morning is prayer: ſhe then goes to the bath, and repeats this in the afternoon. She ſeldom wanders beyond the monaſtic walls; or, if ſhe does, ſhe traverſes the gloomieſt wood, or ſits by a rivulet which encircles her abode; and here, with folded arms and downcaſt eyes, implores the forgiveneſs of heaven. The evening bell, the ſhepherd's evening horn, warns her to return to prayers and repoſe.

This ſtory, however romantic it may appear, is yet authenticated beyond all doubt, and is generally believed and known to be true in Ruſſia. Let thoſe who doubt it, recall to mind what wonderful viciſſitudes are common in nations of Aſiatic origin, cuſtoms, and manners, and living under the capricious influence of deſpotic governments.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Eſſays, Political, Economical, and Philoſophical. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, &c. 8s. boards. *Cadell and Davies.*

FROM this volume we ſhall preſent our readers with the Count's experiments, illuſtrating the cauſe of the aſcent of ſmoke:

"If ſmall leaden bullets, or large gooſe ſhot,

ſhot, be mixed with peas, and the whole well ſhaken in a buſhel, the ſhot will ſeparate from the peas, and will take its place at the bottom of the buſhel; forcing by its greater weight the peas which are lighter, to move upwards, contrary to their natural tendency, and take their places above.

If water and lintſeed oil, which is lighter than water, be mixed in a veſſel by ſhaking them together, upon ſuffering this mixture to remain quiet, the water will deſcend and occupy the bottom of the veſſel, and the oil, being forced out of its place by the greater preſſure downwards of the heavier liquid, will be obliged to riſe and ſwim on the ſurface of the water.

If a bottle containing lintſeed oil be plunged in water with its mouth upwards, and open, the oil will aſcend out of the bottle, and paſſing upwards through the maſs of water, in a continued ſtream, will ſpread itſelf over its ſurface.

In like manner when two fluids of any kind, of different denſities, come into contact, or are mixed with each other, that which is the lighteſt will be forced upwards by that which is the heavieſt.

And as heat rarefies all bodies, fluids as well as ſolids, air as well as water, or mercury,—it follows that two portions of the ſame fluid, at different temperatures, being brought into contact with each other, that portion which is the hotteſt being more rarefied, or ſpecifically *lighter* than that which is colder, muſt be forced upwards by this laſt.—And this is what always happens in fact.

When hot water and cold water are mixed, the hotteſt part of the mixture will be found to be at the ſurface above;—and when cold air is admitted into a warmed room, it will always be found to take its place at the bottom of the room, the warmer air being in part expelled, and in part forced upwards to the top of the room.

Both air and water being tranſparent and colourleſs fluids, their internal motions are not eaſily diſcovered by the ſight; and when theſe motions are very ſlow, they make no impreſſion whatever on any of our ſenſes, conſequently they cannot be detected by us without the aid of ſome mechanical contrivance:—But where we have reaſon to think that thoſe motions exiſt, means ſhould be ſought, and may often be found, for rendering them perceptible.

If a bottle containing hot water tinged with log-wood, or any other colouring drug, be immerſed with its mouth open, and upwards, into a deep glaſs jar filled with cold water, the aſcent of the hot water from the bottle through the maſs of cold water will be perfectly viſible through the glaſs.—Now nothing can be more evident than that both of theſe fluids are forced, or *puſhed*, and not *drawn* upwards.—Smoke is frequently ſaid to be drawn up the chimney;—and that a chimney draws well, or ill;—but theſe are careleſs expreſſions, and lead to very erroneous ideas reſpecting the cauſe of the aſcent of ſmoke; and conſequently tend to prevent the progreſs of improvements in the management of fires.—The experiment juſt mentioned with the coloured water is very ſtriking and beautiful, and it is well calculated to give a juſt idea of the cauſe of the aſcent of ſmoke. The cold water in the jar, which, in conſequence of its ſuperior weight or denſity, forces the heated and rarefied water in the bottle to give place to it, and to move upwards out of its way, may repreſent the cold air of the atmoſphere, while the riſing column of coloured water will repreſent the column of ſmoke which aſcends from a fire.

If ſmoke required a chimney to *draw* it upwards, how happens it that ſmoke riſes from a fire which is made in the open air, where there is no chimney?

If a tube, open at both ends, and of ſuch a length that its upper end be below the ſurface of the cold water in the jar, be held vertically over the mouth of the bottle which contains the hot coloured water, the hot water will riſe up through it, juſt as ſmoke riſes in a chimney.

If the tube be previouſly heated before it is plunged into the cold water, the aſcent of the hot coloured water will be facilitated and accelerated, in like manner as ſmoke is known to riſe with greater facility in a chimney which is hot, than in one in which no fire has been made for a long time.—But in neither of theſe caſes can it, with any propriety, be ſaid, that the hot water *is drawn* up the tube?—The hotter the water in the bottle is, and the colder that in the jar, the greater will be the velocity with which the hot water will be forced up through the tube; and the ſame holds of the aſcent of hot ſmoke in a chimney.—When the fire is intenſe, and the weather very cold, the

the aſcent of the ſmoke is very rapid; and under ſuch circumſtances chimnies ſeldom ſmoke.

As the cold water of the jar immediately ſurrounding the bottle which contains the hot water, will be heated by the bottle while the other parts of the water in the jar will remain cold, this water ſo heated, becoming ſpecifically lighter than that which ſurrounds it, will be forced upwards; and if it finds its way into the tube will riſe up through it with the coloured hot water.—The warmed air of a room heated by an open chimney fire place has always a tendency to riſe, (if I may uſe that inaccurate expreſſion,) and finding its way into the chimney, frequently goes off with the ſmoke." (*To be continued.*)

An Eſſay on National Pride. To which are added Memoirs of the Author's Life and Writings. Tranſlated from the original German of the late celebrated Dr J. G. Zimmermann, Aulic Counſellor and Phyſician to his Britannic Majeſty at Hanover, by Samuel Hull Wilcocke. 8vo. 5s. Boards. *Dilly.*

THE work before us is one of the moſt amuſing of the author's productions; and although many facts reſt on ſlight and even ſuſpicious authority, it is not deſtitute of inſtruction. It conſiſts of a bead-ſtring of anecdotes inſtancing national pride in individuals and communities, neatly arranged under ſeveral ſections; as of pride founded on imaginary advantages—on reputation for art and ſcience—on a peculiar conſtitution of government, &c.

The following paſſages will exemplify the writer's manner and ſentiments:

"The love of our country is little more in many caſes, than the love of an aſs for his manger. But the intelligent and accompliſhed Lady Mary Wortley Montague, after a long courſe of travels through Aſia, Africa, and the greateſt part of Europe, was firmly of opinion that an honeſt Engliſh country gentleman was the happieſt of men; for he does not trouble his head to know, nor indeed would he believe, that Greek wine is better than ſtout ale; he is convinced that the richeſt fruits of Africa have neither the fine yellow tints nor the fine flavour of his golden pippin; Italian becafico are nothing like ſo nice as a piece of roaſt beef; in ſhort, that there can be no perfect enjoyment out of Old England.

"We always muſt contemplate with pleaſure a nation which loves itſelf, exalts its own countrymen, prefers its own manufactures to thoſe of foreigners, eſteems its own writers, and having the higheſt opinion of itſelf, and all that belongs to it, is as happy as poſſible, either in imagination or reality, for both are the ſame. Let, therefore, our philoſophy call the prejudices which ariſe from education ever ſo deſtructive and miſtaken, which make a Moor believe his country the fineſt in the world, and that God himſelf was at the trouble of creating Ethiopia, while the other parts of the globe were made by his deputed angels; or thoſe which induce a Laplander to ſeek for an earthly paradiſe among his Norwegian and primæval ſnows; or a Swiſs, as the penetrating Doctor Smollet ſays in his Travels, to prefer the barren mountain of Soleure to the fertile plains of Lombardy; ſuffer others to behold their own country with partiality; ſuffer them, like the peaſants round San Marino, to believe that they are the only good and honeſt men on earth; ſuffer them to take the little circle that forms their horizon for the rule of all poſſible extenſion, and let their governors be wiſely anxious to give the greateſt importance and extent to the trifling intereſts of the ſmall tract, beyond which they think there is nothing worthy of a thought, at leaſt, let the ſpace be ever ſo unbounded on the other ſide of the hedge, they care not about it, but think there is a Deity who will attend to the whole; for content makes happy fathers, happy citizens, and happy ſubjects, with no better fare than black bread, hard cheeſe and buttermilk.

"This is all I can ſay in favour of that ſpecies of national pride, founded on imaginary advantages. It would be a good excuſe for this pride, and an alleviation of the ill it cauſes, in conſequence of its attendant contempt, if it could with any juſtice be ſaid that contempt leſſens hatred as much as it does envy, which is the painful and corroding ſorrow pervading the mind on the perception of another's happineſs or good fortune. Whoever envies a rich man for his wealth, finds his envy leſſened, when he plainly perceives that this Crœſus is a fool; whoever envies a man of learning for his ſcience, is ſure to find his envy di-

diminiſh, if he can perſuade himſelf that his worldly knowledge riſes infinitely ſuperior to that of this man of letters. But hatred conſiſts in wiſhing for the calamity of another: an enemy, for inſtance, is a ſubject of hatred in proportion as he awakens our fears; he may be inexpreſſibly contemptible, but his power may be great; and we ſhall never ceaſe hating him till his power can have no influence either on our happineſs or miſery.

"The mutual hatred of nations for each other, however, in nowiſe decreaſes by their mutual contempt; the Greeks were full as much animated by both paſſions againſt the Perſians: the populace among Chriſtians look on the Jews, without exception, as dead to every ſentiment of virtue and benevolence, and deeply ſunk in the moſt contemptible covetouſneſs, uſury, and villainy. It is, therefore, almoſt an article of religion, and a meritorious work, to perſecute the Jews on account of the abhorrence which is felt for them; and to hate them becauſe they are contemned and diſpiſed. Contempt and hatred for another nation, are no where united with more force and expreſſion than in the Engliſh againſt the French. A foreigner, if not dreſſed like an Engliſhman, is in great danger of being aſſailed with dirt for being thought a Frenchman; but in a thouſand inſtances the French return this contempt. We may form, without exception, very juſt concluſions of their other opinions reſpecting the Engliſh, from the French accounts of the warlike actions of their valiant neighbours; of which the Jumonville of M. Thomas is a remarkable inſtance. This is an heroic poem, in which the national hate and luſt of revenge has inſpired the author, one of the greateſt geniuſes and moſt upright men of France, to take occaſion, from the firing of three or four guns from a ſmall fort and the death of about eight Frenchmen, to ſet up a lamentation as if it was St Bartholomew's maſſacre.

"The pride which proceeds from an ignorance of foreign affairs, deprives a nation of many advantages which flow from an acquaintance with the inventions and knowledge of other nations. Armed with impenetrable prejudices againſt every uſeful innovation, it fixes its regard ſolely and liſtleſsly on the ſoil it treads on, and thereby remains for ever enthralled by political ſuperſtition, which cleaves to the barren pride of anceſtral worth, and condemns whatever is without precedent, however good in itſelf.

"The Italians are, with reaſon, proud of the reputation of their nation in the arts and ſciences. The Italian cities had ſcarcely reared the ſtandard of liberty, before the light which had previouſly illuminated Greece and Rome burſt through the ſhades of the Gothic chaos; the flame of theſe revolutions vivified the arts and ſciences, and produced immortal maſter pieces of every kind. By the liberal employ of the riches, [which] an extenſive commerce and flouriſhing manufactures had brought to Florence, and impelled by that deſire of fame which patronizes the operations of genius, and gives birth to the nobleſt deſigns and actions, this city ſtrove for the attainment of every ſpecies of renown. Europe beheld patriotiſm, found policy, and military fame, regenerated together with the arts and ſciences, the ſources of which had ſo long been dried up during the barbarous ignorance of the middle ages. Florence was, before and under the Medici, what Athens was in the zenith of its glory. Italy, prieſtly Italy, was of all the European ſtates the firſt where the fine arts were cultivated, protected, encouraged, and rewarded. From that country were emitted the firſt ſparks which announced and kindled the brighteſt flame of returning knowledge. A Franciſcan Monk, advanced to the papal throne, Sextus the Fifth, contributed more to the embelliſhment of Rome in his ſhort pontificate of five years, than Auguſtus, the lord and maſter of the riches of the world, in a reign of forty. From Italy came thoſe ſciences which have ſince produced ſuch abundant fruits in the reſt of Europe; to her we are in particular indebted for the fine arts, and it is to her numerous inimitable productions, that we owe the good taſte now ſo univerſally diffuſed among us.

"The veneration of the Italians for great men eſſentially contributed to their formation. Florence is crouded with monuments erected to perpetuate their fame, both by the ſovereigns and private individuals of the country. The houſe built by the celebrated Viviani very near Santa Maria Novella, exhibits a ſtriking mark of his gratitude towards the famous Galileo, whoſe diſciple he always called himſelf; the front of the houſe is decorated with the ſtatue in bronze of this re-

renovator of one of the moſt ſublime ſciences; and on the pannels, between the windows, are inſcribed the dates and particular deſcriptions of thoſe diſcoveries with which Gallilea enriched the magazine of knowledge.

"The eſteem of the Florentines for theſe monuments, erected during the fine age of the arts, is ſo great, that they hold it a kind of ſacrilege even to clean, ſcrape, and poliſh thoſe images, which, ſtanding in the open air, generally undergo an ablution in the ſpring. The hundred and ſixty public ſtatues, which ſtrike the eye of a ſtranger, and attract his notice as much as the fineſt ornaments of the moſt flouriſhing city of Greece did Pauſanias, are expoſed to all the injuries of the weather, and entirely left to the care of the populace, who reſpect them as ſacred relics. This reſpect deſcends from parent to child, and is founded on a taſte for the ſublime and beautiful, which the habit of ſeeing ſuch things admired and hearing them praiſed renders natural; and his habitual attachment to the fine arts is ſo inherent in the Italians, that the ladies of Rome and Florence can diſcourſe with as much propriety on the ſubject, as ever a German profeſſor did on the ſcience he practiſes.

"The Florentines bear a ſtriking ſimilitude to the ancient Athenians, in the veneration they profeſs for whatever has any relation to their country. Florence is in their eyes with reſpect to the whole of Europe, what Athens in the famous panegyric of Iſocrates is repreſented to be with reſpect to all the reſt of Greece. They view in Florence every excellence of every kind and every age; and, in regarding other nations, owing to this ſelf-eſteem, they behold nothing but barbarity and ignorance; they fancy that they alone have invented, produced, and practiſed every thing that is uſeful or agreeable.

"All expectation of the revival of a noble pride, however, ſeems to be vain, when, in a free nation, there are too many people in whoſe eyes Phocion was a fool; too many who look down upon a hero with a haughty pity; who do not believe that there ever exiſted any great men; who think fame an empty bubble, becauſe it has always proved impoſſible for them to do any thing worthy of it; who contract their brows into the appearance of a frown, which viſibly betrays their timorous emotions, when the word freedom is pronounced by an adventurous innovator in their preſence; who would exclude from the preſs the moſt ſublime monuments of the honour of their formerly ſimple and unſophiſticated nation, in which the heroic deeds of their fathers are depicted in the moſt lively colours, by which the love of virtue, of concord, of liberty, of religion, of the country, and of the laws, would, like a ſtream of fire, ruſh into every heart, and awaken in it at the ſame time an utter averſion to the poiſon of foreign manners, to prodigality, to effeminacy, and to avarice; adducing, in their ſupport, this ſhameful and pitiful maxim, "That it is dangerous to pull down an old houſe over your ſhoulders."

A Philoſophical and Practical Treatiſe on Horſes, and on the Moral Duties of Man towards the Brute Creation. By John Lawrence. 8vo. 7s. ſewed. *Longman.*

THE following ſprightly quotation will give a taſte of this book:

Proper Poſition on Horſeback.

THE preſent times, mature however they ought to be in the ſcience, are far enough from being deficient in caricatures in horſemanſhip. Obſerve that tall, thin figure, riding up Rotten Row, bolt-upright upon his horſe, as though he were impaled, his ſtirrup leather of an exceſſive length, the extremity of his toe barely touching the ſtirrup, as if afraid of it; his lily hands adorned with ruffles volant, and his head with a three-cocked hat, as ſharp as a north-caſter; the head of his ſteed decked out with extraordinary trappings, and the ſtern ſecured by a crupper. This is a Toe-jockey, or a taylor on horſe-back.

Some you will ſee, who, under *the miſtaken notion*, that it is the go, to lean forward, becauſe they have ſeen ſomething like it, at a race; hang quite over their horſes necks: theſe equeſtrians make a ſmall miſtake, by bending at the hip joint inſtead of the middle of the ſpine, which, by protruding their poſtic parts, gives them the ſemblance of being juſt in the act of offering an oblation to the neceſſary goddeſs. Others thruſt their legs out from the horſe's ſides, in defiance of all ordinary gate-ways. Behold that knowing *dog* from Rumford, or the interior of Eſſex, with a quid in his mouth, an *Indiaman* waving from his *ſqueeze*, his

horſe ſhuffling along, dot and go one, or budging forward in that delightful *rack*, between trot and gallop; the rider's whole foot, and part of his leg, thruſt through the ſtirrup, and his toe projecting downward, as if he meant to dig a hole in the road; he rows the living engine along, by alternately ſtriking the flank and ſhoulders with his heel and toe, whilſt his arms in uniſon, beat the devil's tattoo againſt his own ſides.

The modern ſeat on horſe-back, and it ſeems to have owed its eſtabliſhment to reaſon, confirmed by experience, is, to ſit naturally and eaſily upright upon your ſaddle, as you would in your chair; your knees about as much bent, and turned inward, your toes ſomewhat out, and upward, your leg falling nearly ſtraight, and your foot home in the ſtirrup; your back bone prepared to bend in the middle, upon occaſion, your elbows held cloſe to your ſides, your hands rather above the horſe's withers, or the pommel of the ſaddle, and your view directed between his ears. This is the true turf or Newmarket ſeat.

The Charge of the Right Reverend Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, to the Clergy of his Dioceſe in his Annual viſitation. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

THE following are the moſt rational and ſatisfactory remarks on the ſubject of the *internal call*, that we recollect to have any where met with.

"In judging of the internal call, we muſt carefully avoid the extremes of enthuſiaſm, on the one ſide, and on the other, of that laxity of principles, and that abſence of all ſpiritual and chriſtian feeling on thoſe points, which ſo many allow to themſelves. It would, certainly, be preſumptuous and dangerous, in embracing our profeſſion, to ſearch for any *ſenſible* movements, or interference of the Holy Spirit; any influence or controul, operating on the ſoul by a *perceptible* impulſe. Ours cannot be the confidence to call upon the Lord, *who knows the hearts of all men, to ſhow*, by a viſible and indiſputable interference, *whom he may have choſen to take part of the miniſtry and apoſtleſhip*, as when the *lot fell upon Matthias*, and *he was numbered with the eleven*. We are not to expect that *prophecies ſhould have gone before on us into the world*, as on Timothy, to determine whether this *charge has been committed to us*, in the ſame fullneſs, and with the ſame efficacy, as to that pattern of the paſtoral and epiſcopal character. All we can do is to judge of our call in a rational manner. We are to look to the ordinary courſe of Providence, as it determines the different ſtates and conditions of life. We are to eſtimate the qualifications, with which nature may have fitted us for the profeſſion. And we are to examine our motive and views in embracing it.

"The deſigns of virtuous and religious parents, tracing out for us, with pious and anxious care, our line of life; their diligence in giving us the education, and cultivating in us the diſpoſitions, beſt calculated to fit and prepare us for that line; even the views and wiſhes of friends and protectors, who, without any unjuſt, improper, or unbecoming interference, ſolicitation, or importunity on our part, may have it in their power to give us an eſtabliſhment in the church, and may have early directed our views and our ſtudies to that object; a ſtrong propenſity and preponderating inclination, early conceived, and aſſiduouſly indulged,—all theſe are to be received as the ordinary interferences of Providence, and by them we may be enabled to form a rational judgment of our calling, as far as they go.

"Our next rule is from our qualifications. The ſtrongeſt indication we can have, of Providence having deſigned us for any particular calling in life, is our having received the gifts and talents neceſſary to anſwer its ends, and promote its purpoſes. Now the gifts and talents, neceſſary for the profeſſion you have embraced, may be conſidered, either as they are natural or moral. As to the natural gifts, all cannot be apoſtles; all cannot be evangeliſts; all cannot be prophets. There muſt be a diverſity of talents, for the different purpoſes and objects of our miniſtry. But knowledge to inſtruct, and diſcernment to guide, are eſſential to all God's miniſters; and he, who diſcovers not within himſelf a capacity for gaining this knowledge, and a promiſe and proſpect of this diſcernment, has ſtrong reaſons to fear that God never deſigned him to be a teacher among his people.

"It is, indeed, juſtly obſerved by one of the moſt primitive Biſhops of whom the church of Chriſt could boaſt, in modern days, (Biſhop Wilſon,) that "more

"more ſinners are converted by holy, than by learned men." St Jerom prefers an holy ſimplicity to an unſanctified eloquence; and Biſhop Burnet obſerves, that "a great meaſure of piety, with a ſmall proportion of learning, will go a great way in the uſefulneſs of a miniſter of the goſpel." Still, however, ſome proportion is neceſſary; and the deſign of our religion being to lead men to the knowledge of the truth that is in Chriſt Jeſus, or to confirm them in it, and the object of our miniſtry being to promote that deſign, it is obvious that a capacity to acquire that knowledge ourſelves, and the talent to communicate it to others, are preliminary eſſentials to the qualifying a perſon to embrace the miniſtry. By the conſciouſneſs, therefore, of every individual, how far he poſſeſſes that capacity, or may hope to acquire that talent, he may judge, in this inſtance, of his calling.

"The moral qualifications, as they are, doubtleſs, the moſt eſſential, ſo are they, alſo, the more ſtrongly marked. Habits of induſtry and application, early planted, and aſſiduouſly nurtured; habits of ſobriety, of temperance, of frugality; decency of demeanour; mildneſs and ſuavity of diſpoſition; ſerioufneſs of manners; chaſtened and reſtrained deſires; an inviolable love, and uniform practice of truth; purity and ſteadineſs of principle, and honeſty and integrity of heart.—I will not aſſume the confidence to pronounce that in theſe days of chriſtianity, and with this accumulated maſs of human weakneſs, and human imperfections, with which we are ſurrounded, no perſon ought to *lay his hand to the ark of God*, or enter into the *fold* of Chriſt, as the *ſhepherd* and *feeder* of his *flock*, whoſe conſcience does not bear him witneſs, that he vitally and practically poſſeſſes all the moral qualifications which I have here enumerated:—But this I can venture to aſſert with confidence, that he who does not diſcover within himſelf, the ſeeds and principles of theſe moral qualifications; that he who, from the experience of his youthful years, has not ſome aſſurance of his poſſeſſing a temper of mind, and a frame of conſtitution, fitted to cultivate, cheriſh, and mature them, can never with ſafety or truth, affirm, that he "truſts he is inwardly moved, by the Holy Ghoſt, to undertake the miniſtry."

Memoirs illuſtrating the Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm. A Tranſlation from the French of the Abbe Barruel. vol. 1. *Booker.*

FROM the records of the Jacobins the Author has deduced what he conſiders as proofs, that that ſect, with its conſpiracies, is but the coalition of a triple ſect, of a triple conſpiracy, in which, long before the Revolution, the overthrow of the altar and of the throne, and the diſſolution of all civil ſociety, had been diſcuſſed and determined.

"Many years before the French Revolution (ſays he), men who ſtyled themſelves Philoſophers conſpired againſt the God of the Goſpel; againſt Chriſtianity, without diſtinction of worſhip, whether Proteſtant or Catholic, Anglican or Preſbyterian. The grand object of this conſpiracy was to overturn every altar where Chriſt was adored. It was the conſpiracy of the *Sophiſters of Impiety*, or the Antichriſtian Conſpiracy.

"This ſchool of impiety ſoon formed the *Sophiſters of Rebellion*: theſe latter, combining their conſpiracy againſt Kings with that of the Sophiſters of Impiety, coaleſce with that ancient ſect whoſe tenets conſtituted the whole ſecret of the Occult * Lodges of Freemaſonry, which long ſince, impoſing on the credulity of its moſt diſtinguiſhed adepts, only initiated the choſen of the elect into the ſecret of their unrelenting hatred of Chriſt and Kings.

"From the Sophiſters of Impiety and Rebellion, aroſe the *Sophiſters of Impiety and Anarchy*. Theſe latter conſpire not only againſt Chriſt and his altars, but againſt every religion natural or revealed: not only againſt Kings, but againſt every Government, againſt all civil ſociety, even againſt all property whatſoever.

"This third ſect, known by the name of *Illuminees*, coaleſced with the Sophiſters conſpiring againſt Chriſt, coaleſced with the Sophiſters who, with the *Occult* Maſons, conſpired againſt both Chriſt and Kings. It was the coalition of the adepts of *impiety*, of the adepts of *rebellion*, and the adepts of *anarchy*, which

* From what we have heard and read, we are perſuaded, that the fundamental principles and general practices of Freemaſonry are as oppoſite to thoſe of the *Illuminees*, of the *Propaganda*, or of any other ſect in hoſtility to good order and government, as light to darkneſs, or good to evil.

formed the CLUB of the Jacobins. Under this name, common to the triple ſect (originating from the name of the order, whoſe convent they had ſeized upon to hold their ſittings), we ſhall ſee the adepts following up their triple conſpiracy againſt God, the King, and Society. Such was the origin, ſuch the progreſs of that ſect, ſince become ſo dreadfully famous under the name of JACOBIN."

The Memoirs before us treat in ſucceſſive order of theſe three conſpiracies, and develope their authors, their objects, their means, and the whole courſe of their operations. To give credibility to enormities which ſtagger the human mind, the Author has very properly accompanied every quotation with a direct reference to ſome printed letter, or other production of the party concerned.

We are happy to ſee a publication adverti*ſ*ed, of a ſimilar nature, by Profeſſor Robiſon.

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POETRY.

POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

A PASTORAL ELEGY,

In the Scotch Dialect, on the Death of

MR ROBERT BURNS,

In a Dialogue *between* WILLIE *and* JAMIE.

Willie.

COME tell me Jamie, what's the wyte ye mourn?
Why ha'e your thoughts tain ſic'a doolſom' turn?
That us'd to be fae fu' o' ſpunk an' glee,
An' ſang ſae ſweet, ſae blyth an' cantilie;
I canna thole to ſee ye look ſae wae;
Lift up a ſang to chace your grief away.

Jamie.

To ta'k' my reed, or mint to play a ſpring,
Or yet to try to whiſtle or to ſing,
Is baith aboon my bind an' 'yont my art,
An' wou'd be mair nar fit to break my heart:
Sae Willie ſay nae mair.—This monie a day
I mak' ye ſure I'll neither ſing nor play.

Willie.

I ferlie man what mak's your heart to dunt!
Has Mainie turn'd her back, an' taen the ſtrunt?
Or ha'e the blaſtin' winds come o'er your fields?
Or are your ouſſen elf-ſhot i' their bields?
Or are your kye gaen yiel' to gar you weep?
Or has Ted Lowrie worri'd a' your ſheep?

Jamie.

Sic things as thae, though weightie they would be,
Wou'd no' be have's gien ſiccan grief to me:
Nor Mainie, nor my ouſſen wou'd I mind,
Nor ſheep, nor kye, nor tods, nor blightin' wind.—
Far war nor that's faun' out! O wae's me!
For Rob, our hind, that ſang ſae cheerfullie,
Wha's charmin' muſic drave awa' our pain,
An' cheer'd our hearts, alake! is dead an' gane.

Willie.

Is Robie dead? Weel may we a' be wae,
An' dowie too, for year an' month an' day!
An' is he gaen indeed? the blytheſt he
That ever plew'd or whiſtl'd o'er the lee.—
Sair ſair we'll miſs him an' his cantie ſprings,
Nae mair he whiſtles now, alake! nor ſings:
Sae ſweetlie did his cheerie muſic cling,
His meltin' notes made a' the vallies ring.
Lang days an' nights we'll ha'e o' grief an' care,
For cantie Robin plays an' ſings nae mair.

Jamie

I ferlie muckle what can be the wyte,
That Heav'n ſae often ſhortens our delight?
Is our north clime ſae dour an' ſae ſevere,
That charmin' ſingers mak' nae thrivin' here?
We anes had Allan, cantie blyth an' gay,
That wi' ſweet ſingin' bore the gree away;
At laſt he fell.—Rob Ferguſſon appear'd,
Whaſe thrillin' muſic hills and valley cheer'd,
Death tuik him too.—Then ilka glen was ſad,
Till Robin cam' an' made our ſhielins glad;
Sae ſweet he ſang, wi' ſic melodious air,
But now, alake! he'll ſing an' play nae mair.

Willie.

Had I no' been a ſtupit doitit aſs,
I might hae lear'd frae what has come to paſs;
For but the other ouk' nae farder gaen,
I thought the vera brutes did a' complain;
The corbies croupit, an' the dogs did yowl.
Baith nights I ſleptna' for the ſkirling owl.
Loud at the door cam' monie fearſom' raps,
The vera pyets raive our ſhielin' taps:
Thae a' might ſtood for warnins ſad an' ſair,
That daintie Robin was to ſing nae mair.

Jamie.

O me! may never ane get ſic a fright,
As I gat wi' a dream that awfu' night.
What think ye did I ſee?—Wi' fearſom' glow,
I ſaw my houſe a' bleezin' in a low!
I raiz I thaught, an' try'd to get it ſmoor'd,
An' muckle pain an' trouble I endur'd:
Till wi' a waff a reek, whan gaun about,
I thought indeed I gat an eye dung out.
An' whan I waken'd, troth to tell ye now,
I thought for lang that a' I ſaw was true.
I lay a while, an' ſwatt wi' perfect fright,
But glad was I to ſee the mornin' light.
I faddhe find my dream true read to me;
For I wi' him hae loſt my beſt tae eye.
I might hae thaught be this, had I ta'en care,
That daintie Rob was ne'er to whiſtle mair.

Willie.

We poor ſhort-ſighted mortals canna ſee
A ſingle inch into futurity.——
What can we do but wi' ſell grief be toſt,
An' mourn baith night an' day for him we're loſt.
How cantie ha'e I been, on our ſheep-gangs,
To lean me down an' read his bonnie ſangs;
How he made ſimple dogs to crack ſae nice,
An' wi' their crackin' crub the ways o' vice.
It would gar ſimple ſokes, o' little wight,
A maiſt believe he had the ſecon' ſight—
Now may we count our haudins toom and bare,
Whan he that us'd to cheer them ſings nae mair.

Jamie.

To ſee I've monie a time been blyth enough,
His horſe an' ouſſen drawin' i' the pleugh;

And

An' then he whiſsl't ay' wi' ſic a glee,
As gart them rock an' row alang the lee.
Mong ſweepin' rigs o' corn, I can declare,
I've ſeen i' hairſt our wenches ſhearin' fair,
Affirmes, for a' their bruizeon kemps an' bangs,
Haud ſtill their hooks an' liſten till his ſangs;
At which he had ſae nice a gait an' knack
As made the vera Briggs o' Ayr to crack.
An' argue freely, opnin' to our view
Auld warld things, as weel as things that's new.
Mourn Coila, mourn! let ſons an' daughters ſhare,
For Rob your darling ne'er will whiſsle mair.

Braes of North Eſk, near Edinburgh.—Written Auguſt 30. 1796. A. W.

GEORGE OF MONTEMAYOR,

Tranſlation of an elegant Specimen of Spaniſh Poetry.

AH me! thou relic of that faithleſs fair!
Sad changes have I ſuffered ſince that day,
When, in this valley, from her long looſe hair
I bore thee, Relic of my Love! away.
Well did I then believe Diana's truth,
For ſoon true Love each jealous care repreſſes;
And fondly thought that never other youth
Should wanton with the Maiden's unbound treſſes.

Here on the cold clear Ezla's breezy ſide
My hand amid her ringlets wont to rove,
She proffer'd now the lock, and now denied,
With all the baby playfulneſs of Love.
Here the falſe Maid, with many an artful tear,
Made me each riſing thought of doubt diſcover,
And vow'd and wept—till Hope had ceas'd to fear,
Ah me! beguiling like a child her lover.

Witneſs thou how that fondeſt falſeſt fair
Has ſigh'd and wept on Ezla's ſhelter'd ſhore,
And vow'd eternal truth, and made me ſwear,
My heart no jealouſy ſhould harbour more.
Ah! tell me! could I but believe thoſe eyes?
Thoſe lovely eyes with tears my cheek bedewing,
When the mute eloquence of tears and ſighs
I felt, and truſted, and embraced my ruin.

So falſe and yet ſo fair! ſo fair a mien
Veiling ſo falſe a mind who ever knew?
So true and yet ſo wretched! who has ſeen
A man like me, ſo wretched and ſo true?
Fly from me on the wind, for you have ſeen
How kind ſhe was, how lov'd by her you knew me;
Fly, fly vain Witneſs what I once have been,
Nor dare, all wretched as I am, to view me!

One evening on the river's pleaſant ſtrand,
The Maid too well beloved ſat with me,
And with her finger trac'd upon the ſand,
"Death for Diana—not Inconſtancy!"
And Love beheld us from his ſecret ſtand,
And mark'd his triumph, laughing to behold me,
To ſee me truſt a writing trac'd in ſand,
To ſee me credit what a Woman told me!

From Southey's Letters, juſt publiſhed.

A COMIC SONG,

Written in 1796.

IN days unlike theſe, modeſt Women there were,
Who turn'd up their locks, but each wore their own hair;
Each curl was roll'd up, then, like ſauſages neat,
As if they would ſay to the Gents, "Come and eat."—

Wall'd very upright to diſplay all their graces,
Had very long waiſts, but not any long faces;
Secur'd round with hoops, were their daughters and nieces,
Which kept 'em, like barrels, from—falling to pieces,

But faſhions will vary; now each lady of ton,
Will bluſh like carnation when the paint is put on;
Now rigid œconomy ſeems all the true taſte,
For in no ſort of families is ſeen any waſte.

They tuck up their ſleeves, once adorned with ſtuds,
So they look juſt like laundreſſes come from the ſuds;
The reaſon is plain: for ſo naked the world goes,
That miſſes, like nations, are out at the elbows.

FOR THE BLIND ASYLUM, LIVERPOOL*.

STRANGER, pauſe—for thee the day
Smiling pours its cheerful ray;
Spreads the lawn, and rears the flower,
Lights the ſtream, and paints the ſhower.

Stranger, pauſe—with ſoften'd mind,
Learn the ſorrows of the Blind;
Earth and ſeas, and varying ſkies,
Viſit not their cheerleſs eyes.

Not for them the bliſs to trace
The chizzel's animating grace;
Nor on the glowing canvas find
The poet's ſoul, the ſage's mind.

Not for them the heart is ſeen,
Speaking thro' th' expreſſive mien;
Not for them are pictur'd there
Friendſhip, pity, love ſincere.

* As a ſpecimen of Engliſh Lyrics, juſt publiſhed.

Help

Helpleſs, as they ſlowly ſtray,
Childhood points their cheerleſs way;
Or the wand exploring guides
Fault'ring ſteps, where fear preſides.

Yet for them has Genius kind,
Humble pleaſures here aſſign'd;
Here with unexpected ray,
Reach'd the ſoul that felt no day.

Lonely blindneſs here can meet
Kindred woes, and converſe ſweet;
Torpid once, can learn to ſmile
Proudly o'er its uſeful toil.

He, who deign'd for man to die,
Op'd on day the darken'd eye;
Humbly copy—thou canſt feel—
Give thine alms—thou canſt not heal.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

June 19. In a Committee on this Bill, a converſation took place, in which there did not appear any diverſity of opinion on the object of the meaſure. The ſpeakers were, Mr M'Dowall, Sir C. Roſs, Sir A. Ferguſon, Mr Pitt, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr W. Smith, and Mr Wilberforce.—The Act is to remain in force one month after the commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. The other Orders were deferred, and the Houſe adjourned.

In a Committee on the Bill for allowing the fabrication of wares of a denomination of gold lower to the ſtandard,

Mr Pitt roſe, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction at finding this meaſure met with general approbation in the trade. On conferring, however, with ſome reſpectable manufacturers, he underſtood that the ſubject in its detail required much more conſideration than could be beſtowed in the preſent advanced ſtage of the Seſſion; he ſhould propoſe to have the preſent order diſcharged, with a view to the introduction of another Bill early in the enſuing Seſſion. The order was accordingly diſcharged.

THE ARMY.

23. On the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee,

Mr Pitt ſaid, the propoſition he had to ſubmit to the Committee was founded on the Report of the Committee of Finance, and had been already noticed in the ſtatement of Ways and Means. It would, therefore, be unneceſſary to enter into a detailed account of the ſubject. The principal of head of charge was four millions for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Army for 1797. He then moved the following Reſolutions: that the ſum of 180,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, in behalf of the ſuffering Clergy and Laity of France; 150,000l. for ſecret ſervice money; 106,560l. for extraordinary expences of the army, incurred between the 7th of December 1796, and the 24th of December in the ſame year, not provided for by Parliament; 438,000l. for extraordinaries of the army, outſtanding on the 1ſt of January 1797; 4,000,000l. for extraordinaries of the army for 1797; 288,000l. additional demands of privates; 449,000l. to foreign corps; 200,000l. to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in reduction of National Debt. The Reſolutions were ſeverally put and carried.

The Secretary at War called the attention of the Committee to the augmentation of pay to the ſubalterns in the army. The conſideration of this ſubject had been delayed, until an accurate eſtimate of the amount was prepared. The amount had now been aſcertained. He then ſtated the manner in which this meaſure was propoſed to be carried into execution, which he divided into two heads: 1. the direct additional allowance; and 2. the abolition of arrears. The direct allowance he propoſed ſhould be confined to Subaltern Officers of the Line, Militia, and Fencible Infantry. It ſhould be iſſued in a manner that it would ceaſe with the ſervice, ſo as not to burthen the half-pay liſt. The increaſed allowance from Lieutenants to Quarter-Maſters inclusively, he ſaid, ſhould be one ſhilling a-day, without any diſtinction, becauſe it was neceſſary they ſhould all make the ſame appearance. The regulation was not, however, to extend to Subalterns in the Cavalry, on account of the difference of pay, and the more affluent circumſtances of thoſe who generally compoſed the Cavalry. The other head was a remiſſion of the deduction of pay to be extended to ſubalterns of both deſcriptions without diſtinction. The

charges

charges that come under this head were hoſpital money, agency and poundage. This boon would be to a Lieutenant in the infantry about 5l. a-year, to an Enſign about 4l. to a Cornet nearly 8l. and to a Lieutenant in the Cavalry nearly 9l. It was likewiſe intended to give both deſcriptions their pay in future in the form of ſubſiſtence, and not as arrears. This regulation he hoped would be acceptable to the Subalterns, and without ſubjecting the public to any material inconvenience. The Hon. Member wiſhed to rectify a common opinion, which was founded in error. It was generally underſtood that the delays in the payment of army arrears aroſe from the neglect of Agents, the procraſtination of office, or the inability of the Treaſury; whereas the delay originated generally in the regiments themſelves, who, being perhaps on foreign ſervice, could not make up their accounts with the diſpatch of a counting houſe. He then moved that the ſum of 60,000l. be granted to enable his Majeſty to defray the increaſed allowance to Subalterns of the infantry from the 25th of June 1797, to the 24th of December following, including 183 days.

General Tarleton expreſſed his approbation of the meaſure, and wiſhed it had been extended to Subalterns of Cavalry; they were liable to various charges from which the infantry were exempt. They were obliged, for inſtance, to furniſh expenſive arms and accoutrements, and horſes, which, in his opinion, entitled them to the ſame indulgence. If no other perſon interfered, he pledged himſelf to bring forward a motion to this effect next ſeſſion. The reſolution was put and agreed to.

The Secretary at War next moved, that the ſum of 381,637l. 17s. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to defray the expences of foreign corps in the ſervice of Great Britain.

Mr Huſſey aſked where theſe foreign corps were ſerving? He underſtood that the corps of this deſcription in the Weſt Indies had been reduced—he wiſhed to know the expence of reducing?

The Secretary at War replied, that they were either in the Weſt Indies or Portugal. It was uſual, he ſaid, to make a compenſation to corps after they were reduced, and to furniſh them with the means of ſubſiſtence, until they were otherwiſe provided for.

It was next moved, that the ſum of 1500l. be granted for the ſupport of the Veterinary College.

Mr Huſſey thought this a private concern, and wiſhed it had come in another way.

Mr Pitt ſaid, as a queſtion of economy even, the money was well beſtowed for the eventual benefit of the public. The inſtitution he conſidered as a national advantage, and worthy of encouragement. The Reſolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up on Monday.

26. *Mr Dundas* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, which was agreed to.

27. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that in conſequence of the objections that had been urged againſt the propoſition for laying a duty on tolls equal to the money now paid, he ſhould not preſs the meaſure further. On Friday next, he ſaid he ſhould have it in his power to bring forward a ſubſtitute for what he had relinquiſhed, and alſo for the deficiency on the modifications that had taken place in the other taxes. He likewiſe gave notice, that on Monday next he ſhould bring forward the conſideration of the Inland Navigation Duty. Much information, he ſtated, had been collected on the ſubject of Inland Nivigation, the reſult of which had determined him to perſevere in the meaſure under certain modifications.

The Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill,

Mr W. Smith moved, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to admit a clauſe for enabling Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Church of England to accept and hold Commiſſions in the Supplementary Militia and the Provinſional Cavalry, without the uſual qualifications, and on the ſame terms with perſons profeſſing the Roman Catholic Religion.

Mr Smith brought up a clauſe to the effect above mentioned.

29. *Mr Tierney* moved the Order of the Day for the further conſideration of the Report of the Committee on the Bill for preventing the Foreſtalling, &c. of Live Cattle.

Mr Secretary Dundas oppoſed the Motion. The object meant to be obtained by the preſent Bill was enforced by re-

ſtric-

ſtrictions in former acts of Parliament, and the ſubject was amply diſcuſſed and rejected 25 years ago. The principle was now fully eſtabliſhed, that every object of commerce, and particularly the article of proviſions, was moſt certainly eſtabliſhed by the induſtry and enterpriſe of thoſe who were engaged in it. After objecting to the Bill in detail, he remarked that it was the intereſt of the farmer to ſell as dear as he could, and of the jobber to buy as cheap as he could; and theſe claſhing intereſts were the beſt ſecurity for a good ſupply of cattle at a moderate price. He concluded by moving, "That the further conſideration of the Report ſhould be poſtponed to this day three months."

The Houſe divided; when there appeard for it, 7; againſt it, 39.

THE BUDGET.

30. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means for raiſing the ſupply,

Mr Pitt began by ſtating, that it became his duty to propoſe new Taxes in lieu of the propoſed Tax upon Turnpikes now abandoned, and to ſupply a deficit ariſing from certain modifications in others which were propoſed. There was another (the Parcel Receipt Tax) which he ſhould not preſs in the preſent ſeſſion, on account of ſeveral difficulties in the detail, which could not be ſpeedily removed. The deficit to be made good, he reckoned in the whole at 660,000l. He then entered into a ſtatement of the new taxes. The firſt of theſe would be an additional duty of two ſhillings on horſes employed in agriculture, which now paid three ſhillings. This he eſtimated at 150,000l. The next article was a ſmall increaſed duty of 5 per cent. on Pepper imported, and 5s. per chaldron on Coals exported. He eſtimated the former at 15,000l. and the latter at 14,000l. The laſt article was that of Clocks and Watches. The duty he propoſed was 2s. 6d. per ann. on perſons wearing a Silver or Metal Watch; on a Gold one, 10s.; and on each Clock (except ſuch as are generally uſed in cottages) 5s. To facilitate the collection, he meant to propoſe that an account ſhould be given in the ſame way as is now done by perſons wearing hair-powder. He concluded by moving his firſt Reſolution, which was founded on the firſt article of additional taxation above mentioned.

A diviſion took place on the firſt Reſolution, when there appeared for it, 83; againſt it, 8.

The other Reſolutions were ſeverally put and carried; the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday, to which day the Houſe adjourned.

KING'S MESSAGE.

July 6. *Mr Pitt* brought up a Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was in ſubſtance as follows:—As the ſtate of public buſineſs may ſoon enable his Majeſty to put an end to the Seſſion, his Majeſty thinks proper to recommend to the Houſe of Commons, to make proviſion for ſuch extraordinary expences as the exigency of affairs may require; and particularly to afford pecuniary aſſiſtance to his faithful ally the Queen of Portugal, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary, for repelling any attack that may be made by the common enemy.

On the motion of Mr Pitt, the Meſſage was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply to-morrow.

Mr Pitt ſtated, that in conſequence of the advanced period of the Seſſion, and the difficulties that had been urged to the meaſure, he ſhould not perſiſt at preſent on the tax upon Inland Navigation. At the ſame time he wiſhed it to be underſtood that he by no means intended to abandon the meaſure, and that if circumſtances rendered taxes neceſſary, he ſhould again bring it before the Houſe in a more matured ſtate. He alſo gave notice, that to-morrow he ſhould propoſe a tax in lieu of that on the Inland Navigation.

The Report of the Committee on the Eaſt India Judicature Bill was brought up.

On reading the Reſolution for penſioning the Judges who choſe to retire,

Major Metcalfe objected to it on the ground that the ſalary of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal exceeded that of the Judges in this Country, and would enable them, without living penuriouſly, on placing the exceſs of their ſalary at legal intereſt, to realize, in 12 years, a capital of 81,000l. Sterling. This he thought ſufficient, and expreſſed his intention to take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon the clauſe.

Mr Secretary Dundas ridiculed the idea of Judges placing their money at uſury, and thought it much more decorous and conducive to the ends of public juſtice, that they ſhould have a proviſion made for them, on retiring from age or infirmity.

7. The Bill for preventing Officers of Exciſe and Cuſtoms in Scotland, from voting at Elections for Members to ſerve in Parliament, was read a firſt time.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, to take his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, in purſuance of the intimation he gave yeſterday, to ſtate to the Committee what appeared to him to be immediately wanted to afford to his Majeſty ſuch extraordinary ſupplies, as the exigencies of public affairs might render neceſſary for the ſervice of the preſent year. For this purpoſe, the ſum of 500,000l. would be neceſſary. Out of this his Majeſty thought it expedient to make advances to the Queen of Portugal, which would amount to 200,000l. and when Gentlemen conſidered the importance of preſerving the independence of ſo firm and faithful an ally, he could not think that the Houſe would ſuppoſe the ſum too much. There were alſo, he appriſed the Committee, ſome other objects to which it would be found neceſſary to make the Vote of Credit applicable. To prevent, for inſtance, Conde's corps, and other corps on ſervice in the the Weſt Indies from becoming a permanent charge to the country. There were alſo gratuities which his Majeſty might be induced to make to other valuable corps. It was to theſe, and to ſuch unforeſeen exigencies, the Vote of Credit of 500,000l. was intended to be applied. He concluded by moving a reſolution to the effect of his ſpeech, which was read and agreed to.

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Houſe next reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, in conſequence of the notice he gave yeſterday, he felt it his duty to ſubmit a ſubſtitute for the tax on inland navigation. The ſum he expected this tax to produce, and the ſum for which he had taken credit was, the Committee would recollect, 90,000l. To ſupply this deficiency he ſhould propoſe taxes, the nature of which required no new regulation nor general detail. The firſt of theſe was an additional duty on male ſervants. He did not intend to aſſeſs thoſe who kept only one ſervant; thoſe who kept two, and now paid 1l. 5s. were only to pay the additional ſum of 10s. annually; thoſe keeping five to pay 15s. additional, and thoſe keeping eight ſervants, and upwards, the ſum of 1l. additional annually. This tax he eſtimated at 34,000l. The next meaſure he had to propoſe was an additional tax on horſes kept for pleaſure, a tax which would be found to bear a very fair and equitable relation to that lately impoſed on horſes employed in agriculture. He did not mean to increaſe the duty on thoſe who kept only one.—He could not therefore anticipate the leaſt objection to an additional duty of 5s. on each horſe kept for the purpoſe of pleaſure. It would produce 24,000l. which, together with the tax upon ſervants, would amount to 60,000l. The remaining 30,000l. to be provided for would, he ſaid, ariſe from an additional duty of 20l. per cent. which he meant ſhould attach upon all horſes uſed in agriculture. Thus was the deficiency occaſioned by the abandoning of the Inland Navigation tax provided for. He then concluded by moving his reſolutions, which were read and agreed to.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

10. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, hitherto all the expences of the cloathing and accoutrements of the Corps of Volunteer Cavalry of this deſcription had been defrayed by voluntary ſubſcription. It would not, however, be expected, that the expences ſhould be ſo defrayed in future. With reſpect to theſe corps, the continuance of them was of the utmoſt importance. In whatever ſituation the next Seſſion found the Country, whether under the continuance of war, or the concluſion of a peace, in either alternative the nation would not, he truſted, be inclined to part with theſe corps. The expence of the cloathing and accoutering, which, ſuppoſing the cloathing to be found once in four years, which was often enough, conſidering the ſhort time the corps were on duty, would amount, one year with another, to 3l. per man. The numbers of theſe men he ſhould take at 10,000, a number which, he truſted, would be increaſed, rather than diminiſhed. The expence, therefore, would be 30,000l. When any thing permanent was adopted, he ſhould hope that the expence might be defrayed in each county out of the Land Tax. He then moved that there be granted to his Majeſty the ſum of 30,000l. towards de-

defraying the expence of the cloathing and accoutrements of the Volunteer Corps of Cavalry.

11. *The Speaker* acquainted the Houſe that he had received a letter from Mr Hatſall, the contents of which he could not communicate to the Houſe without great emotion and regret. He then read the letter, which ſtated, that after 37 years diligent ſervice, this Gentleman had thought proper to retire from his ſituation as Clerk. He acknowledged the favour and indulgence he had uniformly experienced from the Houſe, and requeſted that John Lee, Eſq; the Aſſiſtant-Clerk, ſhould be appointed his deputy.

John Lee, Eſq; was immediately appointed, in conformity to Mr Hatſall's requeſt, and

Mr Pitt moved, that the Speaker be directed to write a letter to Mr Hatſall, acknowledging the high ſenſe the Houſe entertained of his meritorious ſervices.

TRADE TO INDIA.

12. *Mr Dundas* ſaid, before the order was read for the commitment of the Bill for allowing nations in amity with this country to trade to our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, he wiſhed to explain the object of the Bill. The queſtion, he ſaid, had been put to him a dozen times, "Why give to foreign nations what is denied to ſubjects of this country? Many of the nations of Europe, he ſaid, had rights from the native Princes anterior to the exiſtence of the charter of the Eaſt India Company, and thoſe rights had ſubſiſted ever ſince the trade to India was known. The conſequences of taking the excluſive trade would produce the jealouſy and rancour of the European nations who were precluded from it. It was therefore true policy to extend the privilege of trading to India. But "why not confer on Britiſh ſubjects the ſame privilege?" To this he replied, "It is competent for the Parliament of Great Britain to grant excluſive charters;" and to extend to foreign nations the privileges of purchaſing the ſuperfluous Produce of our poſſeſſions, he aſſerted, would be no violation of the charter to the Company. He then adverted to the *nonſenſical* jargon that had been urged *elſewhere*, and concluded by apologizing for protracting the order of the day.

INDIA BUDGET.

14. *Mr Secretary Dundas* roſe to open the India Budget. As the accounts were on the table, and were drawn up with uncommon accuracy to a very late period, he ſhould not think it neceſſary to enter much into detail. He ſhould confine himſelf to the general reſults, and hold himſelf in readineſs to enter into a more minute explanation, if any gentleman deemed it neceſſary. He then entered upon an elaborate, though perſpicuous ſtatement of the Eaſt India Company's Affairs, of which the following is an abſtract:

Reſult of the year 1795-6 collectively:

	Charges	Revenue
Bengal	3,636,944	5,094,194
Madras	2,[illegible]3,579	1,[illegible]74,303
Bombay	752,876	777,597
		7,[illegible]66,094
	Charges	6,[illegible]73,[illegible]9
Net Revenue of the three Preſidencies		1,[illegible]2[illegible]9[illegible]
Eſtimate of the Revenue for 1796-7		8,[illegible]34,374
Charges		6,517,257
Debts in India this year		7,146,053
Aſſets in India		8,958,[illegible]69
The ſales of Company's goods in 1796-7 amounted to		6,153,310
The eſtimated Receipt for ſale of goods in 1797-8		6,355,116
Aſſets at home and afloat on the 1ſt of March, 1796		12,[illegible]24,312
Ditto on the 1ſt of March 1797		14,476,813

Having concluded the above ſtatement, and expatiated on the juſtice of the Company (having deprived him of the means of doing ſo himſelf,) to pay the Nabob of Arcot's debts, the Right Hon. Gentleman drew this concluſion, that the Company's aſſets exceeded their debts, SIX MILLIONS. The ſeveral reſolutions were then read, and on the reſumption of the Houſe, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE BANK.

19. In the Committee on the Bill for continuing the Act reſtricting the payment of cash in ſpecie at the Bank,

Mr Pitt ſtated the principal difference between this Bill and the Act.—It conſiſted in a clauſe, authorizing the Bank to reſume their operations during the continuance of the Act, on giving five days notice of their intention to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, ſpecifying the nature of the debt or demand which they are competent to pay, and limiting the duration of the Act to *one month after the commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament.*—The clauſe was

brought up.—On the queſtion for its being read a ſecond time,

Mr W. Smith aſked, whether it was to be underſtood that the Directors of the Bank were to have the right of ſelecting the individual claimants?

Mr Pitt replied, undoubtedly not the individual, but the nature and deſcription of the demand.

The Bill went through the Committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

19. The Houſe was ſummoned to attend in the Houſe of Peers. On their return, the Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that the Royal aſſent had been given by Commiſſion to the Scotch Diſtillery Bill, the National Debt Bill, the Clock and Watch Bill, the Inhabited Houſes Bill, the Deeds Bill, the Male Servants Bill, the Inſolvent Debtors Bill, and to ſundry others of a public and private nature.

20. The Black Rod ſummoned the immediate attendance of the Houſe in the Houſe of Peers. On their return the Speaker read the King's Speech from the Table. (*See Lords.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 22. The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for granting to his Majeſty certain additional Stamp Duties, among which are the new Duties upon Newſpapers; to the Bill for continuing Reſtrictions upon the Bank; to the Alien Continuation Bill; to the Bill for indemnifying perſons holding certain offices; and to ſeveral private Bills.

July 1. Their Lordſhips, ſince this date, were taken up in conſidering the bills tranſmitted to them from the Lower Houſe.

12. The Scotch militia bill was this day read and paſſed. The Bill to allow the King to ſummon Parliament within forty days was read a ſecond time, and ordered to a Committee to-morrow. The other Bills on the Table were read, and the Houſe adjourned.

13. In the Committee of Privileges, the Lord Chancellor pronounced judgment on the claim of Sir Adam Ferguſon, Bart. to the Earldom of Glencairn. Their Lordſhips found, that the claimant had clearly proved his being Heir General to the Earls of Glencairn from their firſt creation; but that he had not eſtabliſhed his claim to the title: That Sir Walter Montgomerie Cunningham, Bart. had alſo given in a claim to this Peerage, on the ground of his being heir male, of which he produced no evidence: and that a third Claimant, Lady Harriet Don, had not produced any grounds whatever in ſupport of her claim.

14. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the General Incloſure Bill was thrown out on the order for the ſecond reading, on account of the unintelligibility of ſome of the clauſes, and unfitneſs of the whole for the purpoſe for which it was intended.

20. At half paſt three o'clock his Majeſty arrived in the uſual ſtate at the Houſe of Peers. Being robed, and ſeated on the Throne, a meſſage was ſent to the Commons, commanding their immediate attendance in the Houſe of Peers.

The Royal Aſſent was then given to the Eaſt India Judicature Bill, and the other Bills that had paſſed both Houſes of Parliament. After which, his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this Seſſion of Parliament without returning you my moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for the aſſiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wiſdom and firmneſs which you have manifeſted in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

"I muſt particularly expreſs the juſt ſenſe I entertain of the ſalutary and effectual proviſions which you made for ſtrengthening the means of national defence, and the meaſures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary ſuſpenſion of payment in caſh by the Bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your aſſiſtance and ſupport in ſuppreſſing the daring and treaſonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting ſo dangerous and pernicious an example.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that ſince the acceſſion of the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in ſuch a maner, as will, I doubt not materially conduce to their mutual intereſt.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I muſt return you my particular

thanks

thanks for the liberal and extenſive proviſion which you have made for the various exigencies of the public ſervice; and while I lament the neceſſity which increaſed them to ſo large an amount, it is a conſolation to me to obſerve the attention you employed in diſtributing the heavy burdens which they occaſioned, in ſuch a manner as to render their preſſure as little ſevere as poſſible to my people.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The iſſue of the important Negociation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain; but whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a ſucceſsful termination, on ſuch conditions as may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity, honour, and eſſential intereſts of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can ſo much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public ſpirit, of which my ſubjects have given ſuch conſpicuous and honourable proof, and of which the perſeverance and firmneſs of Parliament has afforded them ſo ſtriking an example."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fifth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the fifth day of October next.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 2.

Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's ſhip Emerald, arrived here yeſterday with diſpatches from Admiral Lord St Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; of which the following are extracts.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, Auguſt 16.

SIR,

I deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I detached Rear-Admiral Nelſon, with the Theſeus, Culloden, Zealous, Sea-horſe, Emerald, Terpſichore, Fox (1ſt) cutter, having orders to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz in the iſland of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday the 15th of July, the Rear-Admiral parted company, and on Tueſday the 18th, the Leander having joined from Liſbon, I ſent her after the Rear-Admiral, under inſtructions left by him.

The Emerald joined yeſterday, with the incloſed diſpatch and reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the enterprize has not ſucceeded, his Majeſty's arms have acquired a very great degree of luſtre: Nothing from my pen can add to the eloge the Rear-Admiral gives of the gallantry of the officers and men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy loſs the country has ſuſtained in the ſevere wound of Rear-Admiral Nelſon, and the death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieut. Gibſon, and the other brave officers and men who fell in this vigorous and perſevering aſſault.

The moment the Rear-Admiral joins, it is my intention to ſend the Seahorſe to England with him, the wound Captain Freemantle has received in his arm alſo requiring change of climate; and I hope that both of them will live and render important ſervices to their King and country. I am, &c. ST VINCENT.

Theſeus, off Santa Cruz, July 25.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz in the iſland of Teneriffe, I directed, from the ſhips under my command, one thouſand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing, under the direction of Captain Troubridge, of his Majeſty's ſhip Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompſon, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handſomely volunteered their ſervices; and although I am under the painful neceſſity of acquainting you that we have not been able to ſucceed in our attack, yet it is my duty to ſtate, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was ſhewn than by the Captains, officers, and men you did me the honour to place under my command.

Incloſed I tranſmit to you a liſt of killed and wounded; and amongſt the former, it is with the deepeſt ſorrow I have to place the name of Captain Richard Bowen,

Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprizing, able, and gallant officer does not grace his Majesty's naval service; and with great regret I have to mention the loss of Lieut. John Gibson, commander of the Fox cutter, and a great number of gallant officers and men. I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Total.—28 seamen, 16 marines, killed; 80 seamen, 15 marines, wounded; 97 seamen and marines drowned; 5 seamen and marines missing.—*Officers Killed.*—Richard Bowen, Captain of the Terpsichore. George Thorpe, First Lieutenant of ditto. John Weatherhead, Lieutenant of the Theseus. William Earnshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Leander. Raby Robinson, Lieutenant of Marines, of ditto. Lieutenant Eatham, Marines, of the Emerald. Lieutenant John Gibson, of the Fox cutter, drowned.—*Officers Wounded.*—Rear-Admiral Nelson, his right arm shot off. Captain Thompson, of the Leander, slightly. Captain Freemantle, of the Seahorse, in the arm. Lieutenant J. Douglas, of ditto, in the hand. Mr Waits, Midshipman, of the Zealous.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board the Royal George, at Torbay, Sept. 13.

SIR, Herewith you will receive copies of letters with the papers therein referred to, from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, which I transmit for their Lordships information. I am, &c. BRIDPORT.

La Pomone, at Sea, Aug. 12.

MY LORD, I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that, on the morning of the 11th inst. a convoy of the enemy, with a ship corvette, a brig and schooner gun-boats, two armed luggers, several chasse marees and brigs, were discovered standing to sea, out of the Pertuis de Breton, from Rochfort: I attempted to cut them off or destroy them with La Pomone and Jason, who attacked a fort, in order to cover the Sylph, who was anchored near the two corvettes, having left the Triton in chace to windward; the enemy, perceiving our intention, anchored at the entrance of Sable D'Olonne river, close under the fort, the ship corvette and gun-boat with springs upon their cables.

At eleven, being near enough, the firing commenced, and continued for an hour, when the gun-boat slipped her cables to run on shore, but sunk before she got into the river, near the small vessels, and the corvette remained fast a-ground, but deserted by her people, and much damaged: As I did not think it possible to set her on fire with the boats of the squadron, there being little wind, and the tide of flood setting us upon the coast, we hauled our wind to the southward.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that it has occasioned a delay for some time of the enemy's supplies arriving at Brest, as one of the vessels is destroyed, and it is doubtful if the other can be repaired so as to be of any use in future.

The ships of the squadron have sustained very trifling damages. A return of killed and wounded is inclosed. I have the honour to remain, &c. JOHN WARREN.

P. S. Since I began this letter, not having an opportunity of sending it to your Lordship, I have received information from three vessels who had left Sable D'Olonne subsequent to the above affair, and the following is the result of these reports:—The ship corvette is in the harbour, but so damaged as to be unfit for service.—The gun-boat remains sunk and destroyed.—The enemy lost several killed and wounded in the two vessels.—In the fort five soldiers were killed and two guns dismounted, and some wounded; two or three houses much shattered.—We were off Sable D'Olonne on the 26th, and saw the ship in the harbour.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Total—1 petty officer, 2 seamen, killed; 6 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded.

Extract of another letter from Sir J. B. Warren, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, dated on board the Pomone at sea, Aug. 23.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that, on the 23d inst. I chaced and drove upon the coast of Isle Dieu, L'Egalite armed chasse maree, of four six pounders and eight swivels, and which we afterwards got off.

La Pomone at Sea, Sept. 6. 1707.

MY LORD, I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that I continued steering for the mouth of the Garonne, and on the 27th ult. being to the southward of the river, a number of vessels were seen in the south west quarter. I made the signal for a general chace, and continued until night, when, from the Triton being far advanced a-head, and the Jason to windward, the ships kept the enemy in sight after the approach of night. Owing to the exertions of Captains Gore and Stirling, five of them were captured.

At two A. M. being near the shore, a cutter was seen at anchor, that had accompanied the convoy, and one of the boats of this ship

was

was ſent to her; but, being ordered to keep off, and ſeeing ſhe was a veſſel of force, returned.—I ſtood in after her, and upon our firing a few ſhot, one of which cut away her maſt, ſhe ſlipt her cable, and run among the breakers upon the coaſt of Arcaſſon, and into a moſt tremendous ſurf that broke on board her, and muſt have ſtove her to pieces. She at laſt drove through, and I fancy ſeveral of her crew were drowned, and, as the tide left her, ſhe fell over—the remainder of her men, about ninety in number, got on ſhore. She was called Le Petit Diable, a very fine veſſel, pierced for 18 or 20 gus, and 100 men complement. The prizes are laden with ſhip-timber, roſin, and tar, and were intended to fit out privateers from the enemy's principal ports upon the coaſt. I have, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

Captures.

La Victorian privateer, of 16 guns, and 98 men, by the Santa Margaretta.

A Dutch privateer, of 6 guns, and 28 men, by the Nautilus.

A Dutch privateer, of 10 guns, and 50 men, by the Proſerpine.

Le Lynx privateer, of 14 guns, and 50 men, by the Stork.

L'Ocean and L'Eclair, of 14 guns each, and Le Tiercelet, of 10 guns, French privateers, by the Magnanime, Dryade, and Penguine.

Poiſſon Volante, of 4 guns; La Barbaroſſe, of 8 guns; Louis Bonfoi, of 4 guns; Le Legere, of 6 guns; Va Tout, of 2 guns; their crews conſiſting of 301 men, by the Tamer, Lapwing, and Zephyr, on the Leeward iſland ſtation.

La Victoire luggar, of 1 gun and 6 ſwivels, and 22 men, by the L'Eſpiegle.

A Spaniſh luggar, of 4 guns, beſides ſwivels, and 85 men, by the Doris.

A Dutch ſloop privateer, of 8 guns, by the Swan of Yarmouth.

La Fabius, French privateer, of 20 guns, and 140 men, by the Doris.

La Gaiete, French corvette, of 20 guns, and 186 men, by the Arethuſa.

Two French privateers, of 8 and 4 guns, and 98 men, and a Dutch privateer of 10 guns, and 54 men, by the Lapwing and Roebuck, on the Leeward iſland ſtation.

A Spaniſh luggar privateer, by the Speedy ſloop.

A French privateer ſchooner, by the Spitfire.

A French privateer, of 12 guns, and 90 men, ſunk, only 17 ſaved, by the Dryad.

A Dutch privateer, of 5 guns and 8 ſwivels, 25 men, by the Albatroſs.

Le Cerf Volant privateer, of 14 guns and 6 ſwivels, and 63 men, by the Triſiphone.

Le Neptune, cutter privateer, of 12 guns, and 55 men, by the Diana.

A French luggar privateer, deſtroyed by the Diamond's boats

Le Chaſſeur privateer, of 6 guns, and 47 men, by the Phæton.

Le Marie Ann privateer, of 14 guns, and 90 men by the Aurora.

(*End of the Gazette.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On the 16th Sept. Lord Malmeſbury got an order to quit the kingdom within a few hours, and the negotiation for peace is broken off, but nothing is ſaid regarding this ſtep in the Paris papers. Time will probably unravel all theſe myſterious tranſactions.

Sept. 27. The ſtorm which had been for ſome time impending broke forth upon the evening of the 4th inſt. The Directory being divided, Berthelemy and Carnot, to whom Europe ſeemed to look as mediators for peace, had become obnoxious to the other three. Theſe, by intrigue and addreſs got the majority of the Council, and latterly, it would ſeem, the army alſo on their ſide, they obtained a haſty decree of baniſhment againſt 65 repreſentatives of the people, and the above two directors, under pretence of a conſpiracy to re-eſtabliſh royalty. They have, without trial, baniſhed them; and they are now on their journey, in covered wagons, but where deſtined time can only ſhow; except Carnot who is ſaid to have been aſſaſſinated. General Pichegru is alſo implicated. All the journals are placed under the ſuperintendence of the police, and the printers of 32 Paris journals have been put in priſon.

The Directory, in its own juſtification, has publiſhed copies of the different papers, relative to the royaliſt conſpiracy, ſaid to be found at Venice, in the port folio of Count d'Antraigues, all written in his own hand. Among others is a pretended dialogue between Pichegru and the bearer of a letter from the Prince of Conde, in which the former developes his plan of reſtoring royalty, and of bringing over the armies. The whole has much the appearance of falſehood and deſign.

The following is the outlines of the

ſecond

fecond proclamation publifhed by the Directory:

Citizens,

The French people have, in the firft inftance, placed their conftitution as a depofit in the hands of the legiflative body and of the executive government. This depofit has been menaced by a royalift plot, long fince organized, formed with much addrefs, and purfued without intermiffion. The Directory have difcovered the plot; the guilty have been arrefted; and the legiflative body have adopted on the occafion the meafures which circumftances required. No blood has been fhed. Force has been conducted by wifdom; valour and difcipline have directed its application. The national juftice has been conferated by the tranquillity of the people.—Open your eyes, Frenchmen, it is time, and fee the fnare to which the friends of kings, and the enemies of France are about to lead you, to replace you under the yoke which you have broken.—To bring you to that ftate, as it were, by your own confent, they had introduced amongft your magiftracy men the moft corrupt, men perverfe at once, and dextrous, and who had the art to turn againft your Liberty the powers with which they were inveſted for its defence and fupport. There were in your tribunes prevaricating judges, abufing the independence which they derived from the conftitution, to abfolve and protect the enemies of their country. Nothing had been omitted in order to recal France to monarchic forms, and to bring back the fetes, the ufages, the manners, and the inftitutions of defpotifm. But their efforts were repulfed by an indignant people. The republican fpirit, collecting every individual intereft into the facred focus of public good, comprifes every thing that is juft or equitable, good or amiable, between man and man. People of France, fee what ye ought to be—what ye would have been already, had ye imbibed the fpirit of the conftitutional code—if ye had not liftened to thofe who defame the republican fpirit, in order to reftore the yoke of prieſts and kings!—Ah! ceafe to believe them. You ought to be the model and the arbiter of other nations: they wifh, on the contrary, to make you their difgrace. They deceive you into a belief that the republic is the reign of terrorifm; the republic has triumphed, and yet not even the blood of traitors has been fhed. To fhed blood is the taſk of defpotifm. Laws alone are neceffary to the foundation of equality. Let the conftitution, therefore, be the rule of your manners, and the compafs of your life. Forfake all fervile abufes. Adopt your calendar, which teaches you that the day on which the fun recommences the year is the fame which produced your republic. For your days of reft, take thofe which the law has prefcribed. Let your fairs, your markets, &c. accord with the republican æra. Bear the name of "Citizen," with pride, and let not your lips be foiled by feudal diftinctions. Be ye the firft of free people, and the name of French citizen the firft of all titles! Preſerve yourfelves from intemperance; it is the vice of flaves. Frugality is one of the virtues which diftinguifh a free people. Be humane and compaffionate, recollecting that the altar of mercy is the heart of a freeman. Obſerve the principles which your immortal Monteſquieu aſſigns to the three governments. He aſſigns to defpotifm the foundation of terror—Honour, he fays, is the phantom in the train of royalty—Virtue alone is the baſis and eſſence of republics. People of France—to filence calumny, dare to be *virtuous*. Love your conſtitution and your country. You will then be republicans, and nothing will equal your happineſs or your glory.—Be ye impreſſed by this great example. The royaliſt conſpirators had diſunited the two ſupreme powers which ye had inſtituted. The key of the ſocial arch was withdrawn, and the republic was nearly diſſolved. Thanks to your deſtiny, there are no more conſpirators in the Directory or the councils.—They now proceed in concord, and *the Republic is ſaved.*

(Signed)

RAVEILLIERE LEPAUX
LA GARDE, Secretary.

AMERICA.

The following is the official correſpondence relative to Mr Blount's conſpiracy, in ſo far as the Britiſh miniſter is implicated; (mentioned in our laſt, p. 631.)

NOTE *from the Britiſh Miniſter.*

Philadelphia, June 19.

R. LISTON preſents his reſpects to Colonel Pickering, Secretary of State.—When you firſt mentioned to me the ſuſpicions expreſſed by the Spaniſh miniſter,

nister respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing on the Lakes, with a view to attack the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I took the liberty of observing to you, that I had no knowledge of any such preparations, and did not believe they existed.

I have since requested information on the subject from the Governor General of Canada and his Majesty's Secretary of State; and I have authority to assure you, that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been, or is intended by the British government. Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territories of the United States is an objection of sufficient magnitude to induce the King's Ministers to reject any such plan, were it suggested to them.

NOTE *from the Secretary of State to Mr Liston.*

SIR, *Philadelphia, July* 1.

Your note of the 19th of the last month, alluding to the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister, respecting an expedition suggested to be preparing at the Lakes, against the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I laid before the President of the United States, who received great satisfaction from your assurance, that no such expedition has been, or is intended, by the British government.

Will you permit me to inquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition against any part of the dominions of Spain adjacent to the territory of the United States, where, or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this inquiry; but the frankness of your verbal answer formerly, relating to the alledged expedition from Canada, and the assurances in your note above mentioned, lead me to hope, that you will not deem the present inquiry improper, and the proofs you have uniformly given, of respect to the rights and interests of the United States, authorise the further hope that you will feel yourself at liberty to communicate any information you possess, which on this occasion may concern their tranquillity and welfare; and I beg you to be assured that it is on this ground only that I would make the inquiry. I will add, however, that it is not the result of suspicion, but of information (in which your name is introduced) that some project of the kind has been contemplated, and that the means proposed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the United States. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ROBERT LISTON, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States.

REPLY *of Mr Liston*

Philadelphia, July 2.

MR LISTON presents his respects to Colonel Pickering, Secretary of State.—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday. In the course of last winter some persons did actually propose to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas, and the other possessions of his Catholic Majesty adjoining to the territories of the United States. The general outline of the project was, that the expedition should be undertaken by a British force sent by sea, and seconded by a number of men resident within the limits of the United States, who, I was assured, would be willing to join the King's standard, if it were erected on the Spanish territory. I informed the projectors that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature; and I particularly stated two objections to it—the impropriety of any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians, a circumstance hinted at in the conversation that had taken place on the subject. I conceived it to be my duty, however, to mention the business in my correspondence with my superiors; and I lately received an answer, acquainting me, that his Majesty's Ministers did not think proper to give any countenance to the project. The two objections above alluded to (which I had of course insisted on in my report) are stated as sufficient reasons for its rejection. You must allow me, Sir, to decline entering into any further particulars. On the one hand, because, although I have all along suspected that the persons, who proposed the plan to me, might not improbably be employed by the enemies of Great Britain, to endeavour with sinister views to insinuate themselves into my confidence, yet as these my surmises may be false, I should not be justified in betraying the secrets of men, who may have meant me well: and on the other hand, because, however loose the principles of these specu-

lators may have been on the ſubject of the law of nations (as it regards the duties of neutrality), none of them, in their intercourſe with me, ever expreſſed ſentiments that were in any degree hoſtile to the intereſts of the United States."

It ſeems to be certain, that America has reſolved upon a naval eſtabliſhment. Twenty ſhips of war from 28 to 50 guns, are building in the different ports for the public ſervice.

South America has experienced ſome ſevere ſhocks of an Earthquake, which have done much miſchief at Quito and elſewhere. They have been ſlightly felt alſo in ſome of the Weſt India iſlands.

GERMANY.

The negotiations at Udina ſtill go on, and the preparations for war are not ſlackened on the part of the Emperor. It would appear that the Emperor is neither diſpoſed to cede Mantua, nor to acknowledge the new Italian republics. General Buonaparte has thought fit to go to aid the negotiation in perſon, but is in a bad ſtate of health.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts received by General Abercromby, who is juſt arrived from the Weſt Indies, ſtate that the iſlands are, upon the whole, quiet, and the inhabitants and ſoldiers enjoying better health than for a conſiderable time paſt.

LONDON.

Several Paris papers of date the 29th ult. amuſed the country with poſitive aſſertions that the preliminary articles of a peace were actually ſigned at Lille. The report gained no ground; ſo the intention of raiſing the ſtocks by it failed. A few days after, tidings of a very oppoſite tendency arrived, and ſoon after our Plenipotentiary Lord Malmeſbury. This ſeems not ſurpriſing, when we are informed of the confuſions at Paris; nothing, however, has yet tranſpired beyond Mr Secretary Dundas's letter to the Lord Mayor. A continuation of hoſtilities ſeems now inevitable.

Admiral Duncan's fleet ſtill continues to cruize off the Texel, and to keep the Dutch at defiance. Good health and harmony ſeem to prevail in all the ſhips.

On the 18th his Majeſty and the Royal Family left their bathing quarters at Weymouth.

Meſſrs Brooks and Magſira too of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, were unfortunately drowned in their paſſage to Calais, charged with diſpatches to Lord Malmeſbury.

Several perſons have been of late taken up for iſſuing counterfeit gold and ſilver coin.

Part of the valuable cargo of a Spaniſh prize taken by one of Lord St Vincents cruizers, conſiſts of 4000 oz. of that ſcarce and valuable metal Platina. This fleet ſtill continues to cruize off Cadiz.

24. The Gazette announces, "that the Directors of the Bank of England mean to iſſue gold coin to the amount of the dollars now in circulation, and have been ſtamped at the tower."

Letters and money have lately been ſtolen from the General Poſt Office to a great amount. A young lad of 15, (Thomas Wylie), a ſervant in the office has been taken up, and is committed for trial. At York a ſimilar offence was lately puniſhed with death.

About four weeks ſince, the Hon. Miſs King, who lived with her mother, Lady Kingſborough, eloped from Windſor. Colonel Fitzgerald, who is married to a very beautiful lady, and is couſin to Miſs King, had been very attentive to her for ſome time before, and it ſince appears, had previouſly found means to lead her aſtray. She was only 16 years of age. Colonel Fitzgerald was taxed by her friends as being acceſſory to her elopement; he not only denied the charge, but threatened to fight any perſon who ſhould accuſe him. The afflicted parent had, at length, recourſe to the newſpapers, and after having repeatedly advertiſed in vain, was induced to offer a reward of 100 guineas for her diſcovery. In conſequence of the reward offered, the ſervant of the houſe where the young lady was concealed in Clayton-ſtreet, Kennington, diſcovered Miſs King, and her ſeducer. As ſoon as Lord Kingſborough, who was in Ireland, heard of the flight of his daughter, he came to England with his ſon, Colonel King. As they were determined to call him to a perſonal and ſevere account, Lord Kingſborough wrote to his friend Major Wood, at Aſhford, requeſting his immediate attendance in town. As ſoon as he arrived, a meeting was appointed, and a duel took place on Sunday morning, in Hyde Park, between Colonel King and Colonel Fitzgerald,

gerald, for the accurate report of which we refer to the following letter:

My Dear Friend,

I ſhall, without preface, enter at once upon the affair which I mentioned to you was to take place this morning—"Nothing extenuate, nor ſet down aught in malice."

"Agreeably to an arranged plan, I accompanied Colonel King to a place near the Magazine in the Park. Col. Fitzgerald we met at Groſvenor Gate, unaccompanied by any friend, which, by the way he told me yeſterday, he feared he ſhould not be able to procure, in conſequence of the odium which was thrown upon his character; at the ſame time obſerving, that he was ſo ſenſible of my honour, that he was perfectly ſatisfied to meet Colonel King, unattended by a friend. I decidedly refuſed any interference on his part; that had not nearer relatives of the —— been on the ſpot, he would have ſeen me as a principal: He replied he would try to procure a friend, and withdrew. I addreſſed him this morning, by "Where is your friend, Sir?" The anſwer was, as well as I recollect, "I have not been able to procure one—I wiſh the matter to go on, I reſt aſſured that you will act fairly." I then deſired him to apply to his ſurgeon, which he immediately did, who refuſed appearing as a ſecond, but ſaid he would be within view. Colonel King was equally deſirous to go on with the buſineſs. I conſented—however, I prevailed upon a ſurgeon who accompanied, Dr Browne, to be preſent as a witneſs that all was fairly conducted. It was no common buſineſs. I placed them at ten ſhort paces diſtance from each other—that diſtance I thought too far; but I indulged a hope, that Col. Fitzgerald, ſenſible of the vileneſs of his conduct, would, after the firſt fire, have thrown himſelf on Colonel King's humanity. His conduct was quite the reverſe—in ſhort, they exchanged ſix ſhots each without effect. Colonel King was cool and determined—the other alſo determined, and, to appearance, obſtinately bent on blood. After the fourth ſhot, he ſaid ſomething to me about giving him advice as a friend—I told him I was no friend of his, but that I was a friend to humanity: that if, after what had paſſed, he preſerved firmneſs enough to acknowledge to Colonel King, that he was the vileſt of human beings, and bear, without reply, any language from Colonel King, however harſh; that the preſent buſineſs then, perhaps, might come to a period. He conſented to acknowledge he had acted wrong, but no further—that was not enough. He now attempted to addreſs Colonel King, who prevented him by ſaying he was a damned villain, and that he would not liſten to any thing he had to offer. They proceeded; Colonel Fitzgerald's powder and balls were now expended. He deſired to have one of Col. King's piſtols; to this I would not conſent, though preſſed to do ſo by my friend. Here ended this morning's buſineſs. We muſt meet again—it cannot end here. I have only to add, that nothing could exceed the firmneſs and propriety of Colonel King's conduct through every ſtage of this buſineſs. I am, my dear friend, very truly yours, (Signed) ROBERT WOOD."

P. S. On leaving the ground, Colonel F. agreed to meet Colonel K. at the ſame hour to morrow.

(The ſecond meeting did not hold, both parties being laid under arreſt by the Duke of York.)

EDINBURGH.

Aug. The tax on clocks and watches takes place on all *kept and worn, or uſed*, after the firſt of Auguſt. It appears that family watches, kept, but not worn or uſed in any way, are not liable to the duty. But no watch muſt be worn or uſed which is not entered, according to the directions of the act, in liſts to be left at every perſon's houſe or apartment, by the aſſeſſors of the tax. Perſons living in houſes exempted from the duties on windows and houſes, are not liable to pay, if they have only one clock and one ſilver or metal watch. And occupiers of houſes not rateable to more than 10 windows, are exempted from duty, in reſpect of wooden or other clocks, not exceeding the value of 20s. Servants in huſbandry, non-commiſſioned officers and privates in the army, marines or militia, and ſeamen in the navy or merchant's ſervice are alſo exempted. The tax is 10s. for a gold watch, 5s. for a clock, and 2s. 6d. for a ſilver or metal watch.

On the 19th, Dr Doig, well known in the literary world, after 37 years labour in Stirling, received from the Magiſtrates and Town Council a handſome pecuniary preſent; and from ſome

gentlemen, who had formerly been his pupils, a large silver cup, with a classical inscription expressive of his merits, and of their sense of the benefits which they had reaped from his instructions. These marks of attention show that schoolmasters in Scotland, though they be not richly endowed, may yet command respect, when they add diligence in duty to the learning of their profession.

On the 22d, the offices belonging to the manse of Campsie, Stirlingshire, were wilfully and maliciously set on fire. Mr and Mrs Lapslie were from home. It is conjectured that some of the thoughtless people who had assembled at Cadder kirk that day, in a tumultuous manner, to oppose the militia act, may have been the cause of exciting some desperate persons to burn the houses of those whom they considered obnoxious to them.

On the 25th the Deputy Lieutenants for the district of Easter and Wester Kilpatricks in Dumbartonshire, having repaired to the village of Easter Kilpatrick for the purpose of executing the duty required of them by the Militia Act, they were forcibly obstructed by a body of about 300 people assembled for that purpose; and the gentlemen having, with difficulty, escaped from the hands of the rioters, after adjourning the meeting, rode off to the President's house at Garscube, about a mile from the said village. The crowd followed them, but stopt short at the toll-bar, within a quarter of a mile of the house, seemingly undetermined what to do. Upon the arrival of the Glasgow Volunteers, and of two detachments from the 8th and 21st regiments of foot, the rioters dispersed. Information however being received, that they had re-assembled in the village, the Volunteer corps, attended by the Deputy Lieutenants, proceeded there. Notwithstanding the reading of the riot act, and every indulgence and admonition given them, several behaved so insolently, that they were apprehended and carried to Glasgow prison. About ten were made prisoners.

On the 26th a number of people, to the amount of several hundreds, assembled in the town of Jedburgh, for the purpose of endeavouring to disperse a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Roxburgh, which they understood was to have been held there on that day, and to prevent them from taking any steps to carry the militia act into execution. When the people found that the meeting had been held the day before, the greater part of them returned to their homes. The western troop of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry arrived at Jedburgh about five o'clock, several hours after the most violent symptoms of tumult had ceased. Upon their appearance, those of the rioters then in town immediately re-assembled, and the troops were assaulted on every side with stones, sticks, &c. Their commanding officer, Major Rutherford of Edgerstone, was knocked from his horse by a stone, and afterwards, while he lay on the ground, received a very severe blow with a stick. Owing to the activity and exertions of the corps, several persons were apprehended and committed to gaol. It is with much pleasure we learn, that Major Rutherford is recovered of his bruises.

In the west country, a similar spirit of dislike prevails against the act.—At Cadder, Balfron, and Bathgate, the people have expressed their disapprobation in strong terms.

August 28. The meeting of Deputy Lieutenants of East Lothian, for the district of Tranent, was held there; and as there had been some disorderly proceedings the night before, it was judged prudent to have a party of dragoons to protect the Gentlemen in the execution of their duty. A great concourse of people assembled, but at first every thing was quiet, and the Gentlemen corrected the lists of two parishes; when, all of a sudden, the mob grew extremely outrageous, committing every kind of violence, throwing large stones into the room where the Deputy Lieutenants were assembled, and maltreating the soldiers. Every attempt was made that patience, temper, and humanity could dictate, to pacify the people, and warn them of the illegality and danger of their proceeding. But the forbearance of the troops was misconstrued into fear; and the behaviour of the mob became so violent, that the dragoons were at last ordered to charge. The consequence was (according to the best information hitherto received), that eight or ten people were killed on the spot, and several severely wounded. Most of the people killed and wounded were known to be active ringleaders. One woman was killed; it is remarkable that she was the

person

perſon who beat the drum to aſſemble the mob. After the mob was diſperſed, the Deputy Lieutenants finiſhed their buſineſs. The military were much annoyed by the mob, previous to any attack on their part. A ſerjeant of the cavalry was ſtruck on the head by a ſtone or brick, and ſo ſeverely hurt, that his life was deſpaired of. An Officer was ſlightly wounded in the thigh, and ſeveral of the privates bruiſed.

It is ſtated (from authority) in the different newſpapers, that the military who were employed on the very diſagreeable duty at Tranent, as well as thoſe in other places who have been required to aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate in the execution of their duty, have conducted themſelves with the greateſt forbearance and humanity, and that in the face of provocation the moſt aggravated, the moſt intolerable. Of this the gentlemen employed in giving effect to the militia act are ſufficiently ſenſible, nor have they been backward publicly to acknowledge it.

It is a curious circumſtance to obſerve the different ideas of mankind at different periods. In former times our patriotic writers declaimed with vehemence againſt Government for not putting Scotland on the ſame footing with England, in *reſpect* Scotland a militia, and not truſting the Scots with arms to defend themſelves.—Mr Fletcher of Salton, one of the greateſt patriots and writers in favour of liberty that Scotland has produced, has the following paſſage: "A good militia is of ſuch importance to a nation, that it is the chief part of the conſtitution of any free government. For, tho' as to other things the conſtitution be never ſo ſlight, a good militia will always preſerve the public liberty."

We are happy to inform our readers, that the Militia Act is now in general better underſtood, and that in various places the inhabitants have returned to a ſenſe of their duty; and are not only convinced of the impropriety of their paſt proceedings, but are alſo become ſenſible of the miſrepreſentations by which they were deluded.—In almoſt every pariſh now the act has not only been peaceably executed, but heartily approved of. We alſo learn, that in ſeveral parts ſubſcriptions have been entered into by the inhabitants to raiſe a fund for providing ſubſtitutes, in caſe the ballot ſhould fall upon thoſe who might find it inconvenient to ſerve perſonally, or to procure a ſubſtitute, and in ſome caſes to give a bounty to thoſe who may be deſirous of ſerving perſonally. As the ballot cannot take place for a conſiderable time, we hope that ſimilar plans will be generally adopted.

In conſequence of the late riots for oppoſing the Militia act, ſeveral regiments have been marched from England. The Shropſhire militia, commanded by Lord Clive, have arrived at Dalkeith and Muſſelburgh. This is the firſt Engliſh regiment of militia that has ſerved in Scotland.—Another has arrived at Glaſgow.

Sept. 1. This evening Mr Lindſay, Captain-Lieutenant and Surgeon of the Roxburghſhire Light Dragoons, on returning from Hunthill to Jedburgh, late in the evening, miſſed, as it is ſuppoſed, the high road, and in attempting to croſs Jed water, which was much ſwelled by the late rains, was unfortunately drowned.

On the 6th four ſoldiers were ſhot at Bandon camp, Ireland, purſuant to the ſentence of a General Court Martial, for a conſpiracy, and tendering unlawful oaths.

9. This day the magiſtrates fined a broker of this city, high in the line of profeſſion, in the ſum of 15 guineas, for purchaſing ſtolen ſilver-plate at the rate of 3s. 1d. per oz. when the current price is 5s. 6d. per oz. At the ſame time they fined another broker, of an inferior ſtation, for being acceſſory in the ſale thereof.

Several letters have appeared in different newſpapers from a Mr Cupel Loft, announcing the appearance of a comet in our hemiſphere; its aſcending node is calculated in the ſign 28. deg. Aquarius, and its perihelion diſtance computed at near 1-11th of the earth's, conſequently nearer to the ſun than Venus; and its magnitude is calculated to have been ſmall, about 3000 miles in diameter, ſomewhat larger than Mercury.

11. This day being the firſt hiring of ſhearers for general harveſt, a great number appeared. The wages were 1s. 1s. 3d. and a few at 1s. 6d.

Two men were brought here from Perth, and lodged in the tolbooth, charged with being ringleaders, and fomenting the oppoſition to the militia in the Highlands. We have received the following account of the manner in which they were apprehended:—*Dunkeld, Sept.*

14. On Tuesday a small detachment of the Windsor Forresters, consisting of 18 men, commanded by Captain Cobourg, after travelling all night over the mountains, from the Duke of Athol's, at Blair, to Weems, (above Taybridge) proceeded to apprehend two persons of the name of Cameron and Menzies. The prisoners were put into a post-chaise, and, escorted by the party, set off for Perth jail. The Highlanders assembled by hundreds on the occasion, with all kinds of offensive weapons, and attacking the dragoons with a seeming determination of rescuing the prisoners, all the way from Grantully to within three miles of Dunkeld, Capt. Cobourg all the time covering his prisoners and defending himself and party, without firing a shot. Having got clear, and left them about three miles behind, he reached Inver, when the chaise horses were knocked up, and no others were to be got. He ordered them to be fed; and directed a refreshment to be given to his prisoners. His dragoons during this were kept mounted, and soon after, an alarm was given that the Highlanders were at the brow of the hill, to the amount of 400 or 500, armed. Captain Cobourg put his prisoners into the chaise, ordered the horses immediately to be put to, and chose four trusty dragoons to escort the chaise as fast as possible forward. He then formed his 14 men in a line across the street, from M'Glashen's house at Inver, placing himself at the head, and with the greatest coolness and intrepidity told the mob, that if they dared to approach within pistol shot, they must take the consequences, for that he and his party would be cut to pieces sooner than surrender the prisoners. The chaise, by this time, with the small escort, had got forward, when ordering his men by two and two to the right about, galloped after the chaise, the mob following and firing at him. By this manœuvre he arrived safe at Perth with his prisoners.

16. About 10 o'clock P. M. the very valuable and extensive soap works of Messrs Wilson, Corse, and Co. Paisley, were discovered to be on fire. By the great exertion of the inhabitants, it was soon got under, though appearances were very threatening. The cause has not been discovered.

One of the servants of the Inn at Paisley, going to the water with his chaise and horses, unguardedly went too far. All were carried away, and both man and horses drowned.

17. Thomas Potts was executed for being concerned in the robbery at Gryffe Castle, in pursuance of his sentence.

18. This forenoon, a melancholy accident happened in the Calton, Glasgow. Three men went down by a ladder into a well to clean it, and when they had nearly reached the bottom, they dropped, one by one, lifeless from the ladder. Their bodies were not got out for a considerable time, so that there were no hopes of recovering them by resuscitation. Two men, who were suspended by a rope under their arms, went down to their assistance, and had nearly shared a similar fate; having struggled violently, they were pulled up speechless; by medical assistance they were, however, soon recovered.——*Caution.*—When it is necessary to descend into a well, or into any place where there remains the least chance of any noxious air being confined, let the person who first descends carry a lighted candle along with him, suspended so as to hang a little below his feet; as long as the candle burns, he may go down with safety; if it goes out he must instantly return.

18. This day the heritors, elders, and heads of families, of the parish of Neilston, to the number of about five hundred, met in the church there, convened at the desire of Archibald Speirs, Esq; of Elderslee, patron of the parish, for the purpose of electing a minister to that parish. Mr Speirs proposed to their choice five candidates; to each of whom he gave excellent characters; he assured them that whichever candidate should be chosen by a fair majority of votes would be presented to the parish. Mr William Hood, preacher of the gospel at Torbolton, was elected by a great majority.

The negociation at Lisle, so long the object of public anxiety, is at an end, and Lord Malmesbury has returned to England. This important event was communicated by Mr Secretary Dundas to the Lord Mayor, in the following letter, on Thursday night, which was posted up at Lloyd's next morning:

Parliament-street, Sept. 19. P. M.

"My Lord,

"I think it proper to apprise your Lordship, that a messenger is arrived this even-

evening with an account that, in conſequence of an intimation from the French Plenipotentiaries, Lord Malmeſbury has quitted Lille, and is now on his way home, not having accompliſhed the object of his miſſion.

"I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and faithful ſervant, (Signed)

"HENRY DUNDAS.

"*Manſion-houſe, half paſt eight o'clock, A. M. September* 20.

BROOK WATSON, Mayor."

24. The Lord Provoſt has received a reſpite, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, for David Urquhart, ſon of the Poſtmaſter of Kirkwall, lately convicted of abſtracting money from letters.

At the yearly conference of the Methodiſt Preachers and Delegates, from the principal ſocieties in the kingdom, lately held at Leeds, they came to a reſolution, that if any of the members of their ſocieties ſhould maintain and propagate opinions inimical to the civil government and eſtabliſhed religion of the country, they ſhould no longer be conſidered as having fellowſhip or connection with them, but that all ſuch ſhould be deſired quietly to withdraw themſelves from the ſocieties; which, if they refuſed to do, and continued to act contrary to the ſpirit of this reſolution, that then they ſhould be forthwith expelled; it being unanimouſly determined, that the ſocieties ſhould not become a nurſery of ſedition, or acknowledge the diſturbers of the public weal.

For the ſituation of the whole of the Britiſh Navy, *ſee the Cover.*

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Aug. 30. This day came on the trial of Thomas Muir, lately day-labourer in Daikeith, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for the murder of James M'Kenzie, late day-labourer at Daikeith, on the 10th of July laſt. The libel ſtates, That the mother and ſiſter of the pannel, having violently aſſaulted Montgomery M'Kenzie, daughter of the deceaſed, a ſcuffle enſued, when the ſaid Thomas Muir ſeized a hammer, and did ſtrike James M'Kenzie, who had gone to the aſſiſtance of his daughter, a violent blow with it on the head, which occaſioned his immediate death. The indictment being read, the priſoner pled—*Not Guilty.* After the proof,

The Solicitor General ſummed up the evidence on the part of the Crown; and Mr Macfarlane for the pannel—After which Lord Eſkgrove, as preſiding Judge, recapitulated the principal part of the evidence; and the Jury this day, at ten o'clock, returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty of *culpable homicide.*—Mr Cranſtoun moved an arreſt of judgment, on the ground that culpable homicide was not included in the libel, but ſimply a charge of murder.—Mr Oſwald replied, and the Court ordered informations on the point.

Sept. 4. This day came on the trial of Thomas Urquhart, late Deputy-poſtmaſter of Orkney, and David Urquhart, his ſon, a boy of about ſixteen years of age, charged with ſtealing or feloniouſly abſtracting letters or packets, containing gold, bank notes, promiſſory notes, &c. and of being guilty of falſehood and forgery. The indictment being read, Thomas Urquhart pled *Not Guilty*; and David Urquhart pled *Guilty*, and ſubſcribed his declaration. It was explained by the Court, that the acknowledgement of the ſon ſhould extend to ſuch acts of theft only as were charged againſt him. The Court found the libel againſt Thomas Urquhart relevant to infer the pains of law; and allowed a proof of all facts and circumſtances which might tend to exculpate or alleviate his guilt. After the proof was finiſhed, the evidence for the Crown was ſummed up by the Lord Advocate; and for the pannel, Thomas Urquhart, by the Hon. Henry Erſkine. Lord Swinton, as preſiding Judge, recapitulated the evidence to the Jury, who were incloſed about one o'clock on Tueſday morning; and at one afternoon returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the abſtraction of the money contained in the letters addreſſed to James Fey not proven againſt the pannel, Thomas Urquhart; all in once finding the abſtraction of the five guineas ſent by May Griffin to Stephen Muir, proven againſt the pannel, Thomas Urquhart; and, by a plurality of voices, finding the abſtraction of the guinea note contained in the letter ſent by David Rutherford to Alexander Walter, proven againſt the pannel Thomas Urquhart—And, all in one voice, finding David Urquhart guilty, in conſequence of his judicial confeſſion; but earneſtly recommended him to his Majeſty's mercy. The Court ſentenced both priſoners to be executed at the common place of execution in this city on Wedneſday the 18th of October next.

EXECUTE.

CIRCUITS.

South.

Sept. 2. The Circuit Court was this day opened at Jedburgh by Lord Elkgrove.

Robert Shortreed and Chriſtian Henderſon his ſpouſe, were accuſed of ſtealing, from the pocket of Andrew Lillie horſe-dealer, the ſum of eighteen guineas in bank notes. The Advocate Depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The aſſize having conſidered the evidence adduced, returned their verdict, finding the libel *not proven*, whereupon the priſoners were abſolzied and diſmiſſed.—No other buſineſs at this place.

8. The Circuit Court was opened at Dumfries, by Right Hon. Lords Elkgrove and Methven.

John Bryce, in Little Murwhirn, was accuſed of forging an indorſation to a bill of exchange, and preſenting the ſame to be diſcounted; but having abſconded and failing to appear, was fugitated and outlawed.—There was no other buſineſs before the Court here.

13. The Circuit Court was opened at Ayr, by the Right Hon. Lord Methven.

William Fulton was accuſed of obſtructing a theriff officer in the execution of a warrant. The Jury by a plurality of voices found the libel *Not proven*.—John Urquhart was accuſed of breaking into the counting room, at Catrine Mills, belonging to Meſſ. Alexander Dale, and Co. and breaking open and ſtealing money from a deſk. The Jury by a great plurality found the libel *Not Proven*.

West.

19. The Circuit Court was opened at Glaſgow, by the Right Hon. Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan.

Peter Graham, accuſed of theft, was found guilty by his own confeſſion, and ſentenced to tranſportation beyond ſeas for fourteen years.—John Maſon, John Currie, and John Steel, accuſed of being concerned in a riot, and in obſtructing the execution of the Militia act. The diet againſt them was deferred, *pro loco et tempore*.—Alexander Hunter, accuſed of murder or culpable homicide, by throwing a ſtone under cloud of night upon James Alton, inkeeper in Hamilton, ſtanding at his own door, which fractured his ſkull, and was ſaid to be the occaſion of his death. The Jury found the libel not proven, and he was abſolzied *ſingulariter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

23. The Circuit Court was opened at Inverary, by the Right Hon. the Lord Swinton.

John Stewart, accuſed of uttering falſe and counterfeited money, knowing it to be ſuch, having petitioned the court for baniſhment, the Advocate-Depute conſented, and he was baniſhed from Scotland for life, under the uſual certifications.—Florence M'Leilan, accuſed of child-murder, was fugitated for not appearing.

29. The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling, by the Right Hon. Lord Swinton. There was no buſineſs.

North.

22. The Circuit Court was opened at Aberdeen, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk, when

James Stirling, a ſoldier in the South fencible regiment, ſhould have been tried for culpable homicide, but ſeveral of the moſt material witneſſes being abſent on military duty, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted upon a new warrant.

(*The remainder in our next.*)

MEDICINE.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the uſual private and public trials:

FRANCE.

Peter Daranceſte,	*De Typho Petechiali.*
John Brehier,	*De Dyſpepſia.*

IRELAND.

Thomas Mills,	*De Sanis et Aſtillis.*
Sam. Bell Labatt,	*De Podagra.*
Richard Faucett,	*De Rheumatiſmo.*
G. M'Cambridge,	*De Dyſenteria.*
Abraham Colles,	*De Vinaſſellano.*
Hill Morgan,	*De Dyſpepſia.*
Tho. Macmullan,	*De Reſpiratione.*
G. W. Baldwin,	*De Febre Cutlaud Communi.*
Standiſh O'Hea,	*De Variolis.*
Simon Rearden,	*De Colerico.*
Patrick Magrane,	*De Inflammatione.*
Edmund Harrold,	*De regreſſenalis Morbis quibuſdam.*
William Stokes,	*De Analogia Incrementi in Animalibus et Plantis.*
T. Herbert Orpen,	*De Sinſſariana Reſpiratione.*

ENGLAND.

J. W. Borell,	*De Hepatitide.*
Samuel Cleverly,	*De Anaſarca.*
Thomas Hull,	*De Plantis Narcoticis.*
M. B. Clare,	*De Pinguedine Animali.*

J. Ford,

J. Ford Davis, *De Contagio.*
John Perkins, *De Rubeola.*
Joſeph Clark, *De Variola.*
Joſeph Bealey, *De Prima Febrium Continuarum et Cauſæ Origine.*
Robert Cappe, *De Hectica.*
Step. Beckwith, *De Cholera.*
John Barnett, *De Hydropum Cauſis et Curatione.*
Rich. Heelis, *De Hydrope.*
Jonas Aſplin, *De Ictero.*

SCOTLAND.

Cha. Maclarty, *De Typho Regionum Calidarum.*
Robert Scott, *De Initiatione.*
Rob. Buchanan, *De Typhi Contagio.*
Rob. Ramſay, *De Hydrope Anajarca.*
Alex. Monro, *De Dyſphagia.*
Rob. Robertſon, *De Luce, Calore, atque Vi Electrica.*
Alex. Melville, *De Apoplexia.*
James Caſtels, *De Catarrho.*

ORKNEYS.

Andrew Munro, *De Phthiſi Pulmonali.*

GENEVA.

J. Francis Coindet, *De Variolis.*
Alex. Marcet, *De Diabete.*
John Peſchier, *De Irritabilitate Animaliumet Vegetabilium.*
G. C. De la Rive, *De Calore Animali.*

VIRGINIA.

James Greenhow, *De Dyſpepſia.*

JAMAICA.

J. P. Rennalls, *De Tetano.*
Charles Brown, *De Dyſenteria.*

ANTIGUA.

Thomas Coull, *De Luce quam ex Chymia accepit Medicina.*

APPEALS.

The following is an accurate liſt of appeals from the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, that have been determined laſt ſeſſion of Parliament by the Houſe of Lords, with their determinations generally:

1. Earl of Wemyſs, *v.* Repreſentatives of Sir Archibald Hope—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
2. Another appeal, the ſame Parties—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
3. Smart, *v.* the Hon. Walter Ogilvie—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
4. Jamieſon & Co. *v.* Laurie and Co.—*Reverſed* in part.
5. Ferguſon, &c. *v.* Douglas, Heron, & Co.—*Reverſed* in part.
6. M'Donald, *v.* Burt—*Reverſed.*
7. Denny, *v.* Marquis of Lorn—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
8. Pringle, *v.* Dove—*Reverſed.*
9. M'Kenzie, *v.* Scot—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
10. Earl of Dundonald, *v.* Truſtees of Admiral Keith Stewart—*Affirmed*, with 50l. coſts.
11. Ferguſon of Raith, *v.* Rev. Mr Gilleſpie—*Affirmed*, with 150l. coſts.
12. Gibſon and Johnſon, *v.* Chippendale Truſtee for M'Alpin & Co.—*Reverſed.*
13. Earl of Fife, *v.* Mrs M'Kenzie.—*Affirmed.*
14. Robertſon Lidderdale, *v.* Dobie—*Affirmed*, with 200l. coſts.
15. Pinkerton Drummond, *v.* Right Rev. Dr Abernethy Drummond, &c.—*Affirmed.*
16. Jones, &c. *v.* Lindſay, &c.—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
17. Gibſon, *v.* Playfair and Wight, Truſtees for Jackſon's creditors—*Affirmed*, with 200l. coſts.
18. Dingwall, *v.* Farquharſon, &c.—*Affirmed.*
19. Patterſon, &c. *v.* M'Caul, &c.—*Affirmed.*
20. Ireland, *v.* Stewart—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
21. York Buildings Company, *v.* M'Kenzie—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
22. York Buildings Company, *v.* Bremner—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.
23. Another appeal, the ſame Parties—*Affirmed.*
24. Royal Bank of Scotland, *v.* Greenock Banking Company—*Affirmed.*

Recapitulation.

Affirmed	19
Reverſed	3
Reverſed in part	2
Total——	24

This is the greateſt number of Scots appeals ever determined in one ſeſſion.

During the laſt *thirteen* ſeſſions of Parliament, *one hundred* and *fifty-three* appeals from the Court of Seſſion have been determined in the Houſe of Lords, only *twenty-three* of which have been totally *reverſed*, which reflects great honour on the Court of Seſſion, many of them having been caſes of great intricacy, dubiety, and difficulty, on which even the Houſe of Lords, and the Judges of England, were divided in opinion.

THE month of September has been very unfavourable for the harveſt. There has not been heat and ſunſhine enough to mature the grain, eſpecially in later grounds. It is much to be feared, there-

force, that the crop will prove light. Although the weather, till the 24th, was very variable and rainy, yet a drying and shaving generally succeeded, we have not heard that there is any spoiled grain. From the 24th to the end, the weather was fine and dry and temperate, which will house the greater part of the crop, and prove very beneficial to the potatoes which were suffering by the rains. The markets continue nearly the same as in our last.

The English report for August states, That the corn harvest throughout the kingdom, we are concerned to state, is generally disappointing: scarce a district has escaped entirely by the blight or mildew, and the incessant rains have added to the calamity, by shearing a great part of the best wheats, in many counties, still remain on the ground. The country markets are very languishing, particularly for old wheat; new wheats already threshed out, sell very moderately, and of course: the lateness of harvest has occasioned a fortnight's further keeping of the old stock; so that, although new corn come from the flail in abundance, which it is feared will be the case, the London market must, for some time, be scantily supplied. The counties of Kent, Sussex, which are, on the average, late in point of harvest, have suffered much from the inclemency of the weather; but few samples of the former will be bright, and the latter must prove coarse, and not of a good malting quality. Beans, peafe, and tares, are a better general crop than was expected. The rye, though far from being a heavy crop, proves light in the ear. The potatoe crops are every where plentiful and thriving. Turnips are good plants, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk: in Eſſex and Kent they have partially failed. The wool trade has rather declined from laſt month's prices. Smithfield continues but scantily supplied with good meat of any kind; and therefore the prices of all are rather higher than in our laſt month's report. Lean cattle are even dearer in proportion than the fat ſtock. Sheep and lambs are somewhat more reaſonable. Horſes are ſtill ſo cheap, that thoſe of an inferior quality are not ſaleable at any price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Tenthill, Mr Cox, aged 95, to Miſs Turner, aged 15. Majority in favour of the Gentleman *eighty!!!*

At Salisbury, Capt. Campbell, of the King's dragoon guards, to Miſs Wyndham, only daughter of H. P. Wyndham, M. P. for the county of Wilts.

Aug. 22. Wm Sharp, Eſq; of Kirkton, captain in the 29th regt. of foot, to Miſs E. Davie, of Bainſtaple, Devon.

27. At Edinburgh, Wm Stewart, Eſq; of Ardvorlick, to Miſs Maxtone;—and Thomas Ramſay, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Maxtone, both daughters of James Maxtone, Eſq; of Cultoquhey.

— Rev. Duncan Macfarlane, miniſter of Drymen, to Miſs Ann Allan, daughter of the Rev. John Allan, miniſter of Row, Dumbartonſhire.

28. At Deebank, Walter Irving, Eſq; of the iſland of Tobago, to Miſs Catharine Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Campbelton.

31. At Glaſgow, Robert Watſon, Eſq; banker, to Miſs Janet M'Culloch, daughter of the late Henry M'Culloch, Eſq; of Forhouſkie.

At London, Mr Edward Blaney, muſician, aged 32, to Mrs S. Ingram, muſician, aged 39, both blind. It is remarkable that it is the bride's *fifth* huſband, and the *fourth* wife to the bridegroom.

Sept. 5. Major Thomas Hart, Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Ann Montgomery, daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

10. At Glaſgow, Mr Alexander Smith, banker in Edinburgh, to Miſs Marion Watſon, daughter of the late Mr David Watſon, banker in Glaſgow.

— Lieutenant Peter Mathewſon, of the Reay Highlanders, to Mrs M'Collum, of Limnarally, Ireland.

11. James Tweddale, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms at Wigton, to Miſs Margaret Mactaggart.

— Mr James Telfer, writer, to Miſs Pinkerton, Campbelltown.

13. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Hunter, to Miſs Dickſon, daughter of James Dickſon, Eſq; of Antonshill.

16. The Right Hon. Earl Manſfield, to Miſs Markham, daughter of the Archbiſhop of York.

25. Capt. William Paterſon, of the 21ſt regiment, to Miſs Margaret Mair, daughter of John Mair, Eſq;

— Lieut. James Pattiſon, of the 21ſt foot, to Miſs Alexander, daughter of the late Mr Robert Alexander, merchant in Paiſley.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. George Germent, Bow-lane, London, to Miſs Elizabeth Moncrieff, daughter of the late Rev. Mr M. Moncrieff of Culfargie.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. Mrs Richardſon of Keithock, a daughter.

25. Mrs Stewart of Grandtully, a daughter.

— Mrs Colonel Dewar, a ſon.

— Mrs Stewart of Carſin, a ſon.

27. Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a daughter.

Sept. 1. Mrs Wauchope of Niddery, a ſon and daughter.

— Mrs M'Kenzie of Mountgerald, a daughter.

4. Mrs Sitwell, a ſon.

5. Mrs Kinloch of Kinloch, a daughter.

6. Lady Charlotte Lennox, a ſon.

— Mrs Lauder, of Inverighty, a daughter.

7. Marchioneſs of Tweedale, a daughter.

12. Mrs Roſs, a daughter, ſpouſe to Lieut. Colonel Roſs, late of the 14th regt.

15. At Somerville Bank, Argyleſhire, Mrs Somerville Macalliſter of Kennox and Loup, a ſon and heir.

15. Mrs Baird of Newbyth, a daughter.

18. The Ducheſs of Manchester, a daughter.

26. The Lady of Sir Wm Ramſay, a ſon.

— Mrs Lindeſay of Wormiſton, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At St Peterſburg, Mr John Lyell, ſon of the late Charles Lyell, Eſq; of Kinnerdy.

At Jamaica, Mr Robert Gibſon, ſurgeon, ſon of Mr James Gibſon, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

At ſea, Lieut. Charles Douglas, of the royal navy, commander of the Charlotte armed brig, on the Bahama ſtation, ſon of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.

At Cape Nicola Mole, Mr Wm Scott, midſhipman of the Tartar frigate, ſon of Patrick Scott, Eſq; of Roſſie.

At Vienna, Field-Marſhal Count Wurmſer, in the 73d year of his age.

At Barbadoes, Henry Lawrie, Eſq; captain of the Surat Caſtle.

Lately, at Tuam, in Ireland, Mrs Catherine M'Donagh, of Park.

In Paradiſe-Row, Rotherhithe, George Ruſſel, Eſq; aged 97, formerly in the Eaſt India trade, from which he had retired near fifty years, and had lived in the ſame houſe for the whole time.

At a cottage near Ribton Hall, Cumberland, the wife of Joſeph Backhouſe, aged 96. Her deceaſe happened in the night time, and the huſband, almoſt 90 years of age, did not apprize the neighbours, "thinking (as he expreſſed it) that as ſhe had been a good wife to him during threeſcore years, he could not do leſs than bear her company one night after her death."

Lately, Mr Joſeph Steele, of Calderbridge, aged 96. His widow is 94, and they had been married 70 years, during which period ſhe had 15 children.

Hon. Edward James Elliot, M. P. King's Remembrancer in Exchequer, and brother-in-law to the Right Hon. Wm Pitt.

Aug. 1. At the manſe of Shotts, Mrs F. A. Turing, ſpouſe of the Rev. Archibald Bruce, miniſter of that pariſh.

— Hon. George Devereux, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Hereford.

3. At his ſeat at Montreal, near Seven Oaks, Kent, in the 83d year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Amherſt, of Homeſdale, Knight of the Bath, and Privy Counſellor to his Majeſty, Governor of Guernſey, a Field Marſhal in the army, and Colonel of the ſecond regiment of Life Guards, and the 60th regiment of foot. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his nephew. He commanded the Britiſh army in North America when Montreal and all Canada was conquered, in the 1759.

4. Andrew Johnſtone, Eſq; of Knockhill.

5. Miſs Margaret Brown, daughter of Mr Brown, Architect, George's Square.

— At London, Mrs Crawford Leſlie, ſpouſe of Colonel Wm Robertſon.

— Lady Auguſta Elizabeth Finch, youngeſt daughter of Daniel late Earl of Winchelſea,

7. Thomas Peter Leigh, Eſq; of Lyme, in Cheſhire, M. P. for Newton in Lancaſhire, and Colonel of the Lancaſhire light dragoons.

— At Greenock, Mr James Taylor, merchant there.

10. Mr David Fleming, ſen. merchant in Glaſgow.

12. At Kinneder, James Haly, Eſq; of Kinneder.

14. At Dundee, Miſs Elizabeth Murray, of Invergowrie.

18. At Ayr, aged 90, Miſs Janet Duff, ſiſter of the late Wm Duff, Eſq; Sheriff-depute of Ayrſhire.

— At London, Lord Viſcount Mountmorres. His Lordſhip put an end to his life by ſhooting himſelf through the head with a piſtol. From the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, he appeared to have laboured under mental derangement.

19. At the manſe of Tranent, Mrs Janet Brown, ſpouſe to the Rev. Hugh Cunyngham, miniſter of that pariſh.

22. Mrs Gartſhore, wife of Dr Gartſhore of St Martin's Lane.

— At Bellevue, Mrs Scott, relict of General John Scott of Balcomie.

— Mrs Jean Balfour, relict of William Scott, Eſq; of Wool, Advocate.

24. At Glaſgow, Mr John Wilſon, at the advanced age of 87.

25. Captain George M'Gill of Kemback.

27. At Perth, Mr Alex. Watſon, late rec-

tor

tor of the grammar ſchool there, in the 70th year of his age.

— At Brechin, Mr William Black, writer there.

— At Bath, Lady Cranſtoun, relict of the late Lord Cranſtoun.

28. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Clinton and Saye.

29. Miſs Iſobel Duncan, daughter of the late Alex. Duncan, Eſq; of Lundie.

— Mrs Agnes Ogilvie, ſpouſe of John Hay, Eſq; late of Pitfour.

30. Miſs Catherine Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Inverneil.

31. William Fraſer, Eſq; of Kilbockie, aged 74.

Sept. 3. Miſs Beveridge, daughter of the late Mr James Beveridge, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Eaſt Barnet, Angus Macaulay, LL.D.

PREFERMENTS.

General Sir Charles Grey, to be Governor of the iſland of Guernſey.

Lieutenant General Lake, to be Governor of Dunbarton Caſtle.

Major General Bellew, to be Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

Sir Wm Forbes, Bart. to be Chairman; and Wm Sibbald, and Alexander Sheriff, Eſqs; to be Depaty-Chairman, of the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh.

George Kinnear, Eſq; to be Maſter of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh.

Mr Alexander Brunton, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Bolton.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, April 1.

21ſt foot. Major Wm Hepburn, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Randolph Marriot, to be Major. Capt. John Smith, from 37th foot, to be Major.

35th foot. Major John Oſwald to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. P. H. Pettit, to be Major.

69th foot. Major Alex. Saunderſon, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

April 8. Scotch Brigade. Capt. Duncan Drummond, to be Major.

April 29. 56th foot. Capt. Robert Douglas, from the 30th foot, to be Major.

74th foot. Major Alex. Campbell, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

98th foot. Major James Catlin Craufurd, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

June 3. 4th drag. General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B. to be Colonel.

15th light drag. Major General John Wm Egerton, to be Colonel.

June 10. 18ſt drag. guards. Capt. John Elliot, to be Major.

15th light drag. Major Robert Bolton, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

20th ditto. Major Wm Tooley Hawley, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

July 18. 2d bat. 1ſt foot. Capt. D. Macdonald, to be Major.

34th foot. Col Lord Southampton, from the Coldſtream Guards, to be Colonel.

2d Regt. Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.—Duke of Buccleugh, to be Colonel. Major Patrick Crichton, from 1ſt regt. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Thomas Pringle, Eſq; to be Major.

Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteers.—Alexander Murray, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. David Dewar, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Charles M'Vicar, to be Major.

2d bat. 2d regt. Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.—Patrick Hay, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Thomas Hart, to be Major.

1ſt regt Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.—Capt. Charles Hope, to be Major.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Aug. 1. John Wemyſs & Sons, merchants in Dundee.

3. James Thomſon, ſhoemaker in Kilmarnock.

15. George Brown, merchant in Old Cumnock.

23. Duncan & Watſon, merchants in Dumfries.

25. Alexander Maitland, cattle-dealer in Licklyhead, in the county of Aberdeen.

29. James M'Arra, merchant in Glaſgow.

Sept. 2. John Stoddart, Tho. Errington, and John Errington, corn-factors.

9. Francis Robertſon, merchant in Montroſe.

13. Robert Dunmore, merchant in Glaſgow.

19. George Sligh, merchant in Coldingham.

— Alex. Stalker, wright and builder in Perth.

20. John M'Clatchie, ſpirit-dealer in Sandford.

22. Wm Gardiner, vintner in Airdrie.

23. Tho. & Wm Cockburns, vintners in Glaſgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 29.

Wheat, 33s. Barley, 19s. Oats, 16s. Peaſe, 15s. 6d. Beans, 15s.

Edinburgh, Sept. 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 8½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 10.	Sept. 27.
Bank Stock ——	ſhut
3 per cent. red. ſhu	ſhut
3 per cent. conſ. 51¾	49½
4 per cent. ſhut	ſhut
India Stock ——	——
India Bonds ——	——
Engliſh Tickets ——	11l. 14s. 6d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1797.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge.

And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country:

By T. KAY, Strand, London.

OF 200 children, no more than 1 dies in the birth. Of 100, 1 does not die during the mother's lying in. —Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the ſame number reared by wet nurſes, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during this century.

The natural ſmall-pox uſually carries off 8 in every 100; but if inoculated, only one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the regiſters, that there is only 1 perſon of 100 years of age. More old men are to be found on elevated ſituations, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women, and of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of the female life is 60.—Married women live longer than maidens.

One half of thoſe who are born, die before they attain the age of 17: The number of old men, who die in cold weather is to the number who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the obſervation of Boerhaave, the moſt healthy children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins is to that of ſingle children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 197 to 1000.

The men able to bear arms, form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

In the country, the ſpring is the moſt fatal period, but in great cities it is the winter.

In the country, there are about 4 children produced by every marriage; in cities there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN SEVERAL OF THE GREAT CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Amſterdam	220,000	Conſtantinople	1,000,000	London	800,000	Potſdam	28,000
Aſtracan	70,000	Copenhagen	90,000	Loretto	4,000	Ratiſbon	22,000
Avignon	10,000	Cork	87,000	Lubec	30,000	Rome	165,000
Bagdad	50,000	Dantzig	48,000	Lucerne	6,394	Rotterdam	50,000
Barcelona	60,000	Dresden	50,000	Lucca	3,000	Seville	120,000
Bâle, Baſle, or Baſil	15,000	Dublin	150,000	Lyons	150,000	Stockholm	80,000
Baſtia (in Corſica)	25,000	Edinburgh	83,000	Madras	300,000	Shalmud	13,000
Bremen	40,000	Embden	7,500	Madrid	154,000	Strafbourg	47,000
Breſlaw	60,000	Florence	84,000	Manchester	65,000	Stutgard	23,000
Breſt	25,000	Frankfort	43,000	Mentz	27,000	Thorn	10,000
Batavia	144,000	Genoa	60,000	Mexico	160,000	Tiboli	10,000
Bergen	16,000	Geneva	110,000	Milan	132,000	Tobolſk	15,000
Berlin	151,000	Glaſgow	27,000	Modena	30,000	Toledo	20,000
Berne	10,000	Gottingen	30,000	Moſcow	500,000	Trieſte	18,000
Birmingham	60,000	Gotha	7,600	Mulheim	22,000	Turin	80,000
Bologna	70,000	Gottenburg	11,000	Mantua	28,000	Warſaw	120,000
Bonne	11,000	Hamburg	20,000	Marſeilles	300000	Venice	150,000
Boſton	25,000	Hanover	120,000	Nantes	80,000	Verona	57,000
Bourdeaux	150,000	Haerlem	16,400	Naples	440,000	Verſailles	40,000
Briſtol	60,000	The Hague	20,000	Newcaſtle	40,000	Vienna	270,000
Brunſwick	28,000	Lauſanne	37,000	Nice	12,000	Ulm	15,000
Bruſſels	80,000	Leyden	80,000	Norwich	40,000	Utrecht	32,000
Buda	21,000	Leipſic	48,000	Offend	16,000	Weſlar	4,600
Cadiz	30,000	Liverpool	32,000	Padua	35,000	Wittenberg	7,000
Cairo	200,000	Liege	60,000	Palermo	120,000	Wurzeburg	20,000
Calcutta	600,000	Limeric	32,000	Paris	600,000	York	12,700
Charleſton	11,000	Liſbon	200,000	Pekin	2,000,000	Yverdon	1,200
Coblentz	12,000	Leghorn	43,000	Peterſburg	220,000	Zittau	10,000
				Philadelphia	35,000	Zuric	12,000
				Piſa	20,000	Zanguebar	15,000

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER 1797.

LORD MALMSBURY.

THIS accomplished Nobleman, on whose ability the nation at this time repoſed its intereſts in the moſt important Negotiation ever carried on, and whoſe conduct on former occaſions affords expectation of a ſatisfactory concluſion, is the ſon of James Harris, Eſq;* of Saliſbury (a Gentleman whoſe merit in the literary world was not inferior to that of the Nobleman now under our conſideration in the political) by Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Eſq; He was born April 20. 1746, and early was deſtined to the diplomatic employment, in which he has been the greateſt part of his life ſucceſsfully engaged. After paſſing through the ſubordinate ſituation of Secretary at more than one Court, we find him, in the year 1772, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and about the ſame period, he was choſen Member for Chriſt Church, Hampſhire, along with his father. In 1779, he had the honour of Knighthood of the Bath conferred on him, and ſoon after was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Ruſſia. After reſiding there ſome years, he was appointed Miniſter at the Hague, and was their during the memorable commotion in 1787, where his conduct was ſo acceptable to his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces that they jointly granted to him the additional bearings in his arms, as marks of their high approbation of his abilities and ſervices done thoſe ſtates. Theſe were, bearing the Pruſſian Eagle, and taking the motto allotted to him by the Stadtholder, the ſame as uſed by the houſe of Naſſau, which honours were confirmed to him by his Majeſty's permiſſion, dated 9th May 1789. On the 9th of September 1788, he was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Malmſbury, Baron of Malmſbury, in the county of Wiltſhire. From that time until the late negociations, he has been unemployed.

The revolution in France, and the aggreſſion of the Powers which govern there, having involved Great Britain in a war which had been carried on with much violence, it became the wiſh of the Government and people of this country, to endeavour to ſtop the effuſion of blood and reſtore peace to Europe. Accordingly Lord Malmſbury was appointed to go to Paris, where he was unwillingly received, and treated with much hauteur and coldneſs. The proceedings of this embaſſy have been ſo lately preſented to the public, that we ſhall only obſerve, that no diſpoſition appeared in the enemy to accept any reaſonable terms. Without propoſing any thing themſelves, they rejected the offers of their adverſaries in a manner that could not be juſtified even to an enemy at their feet, and the ambaſſador was

* He was the Author of 1ſt, *Three Treatiſes*; (1) Concerning Art; (2) Concerning Muſic, Painting, and Poetry; (3) Concerning Happineſs; 8vo. 1745. 2d, *Hermes*; or, A philoſophical Inquiry concerning Univerſal Grammar, 8vo. 1759. 3d, *Philoſophical Arrangements*, 8vo. 1775. 4th, *Philoſophical Inquiries*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. 5th, *Concord*; a Poem to Lord Radnor, 4to. 1751; alſo printed in The Poetical Calendar, Vol. xii. p. 53. 6th, *Spring*, a Paſtoral, acted at Drury Lane, 4to. 1762.

was commanded, with republican inſolence, to quit their country. To the conduct of Lord Malmſbury, every praiſe is due; it was manly, firm, and proper: in ſhort, the reverſe of thoſe with whom he had to negociate.

But war is a ſtate which, however ſucceſsfully carried on, cannot be long viewed without horror and regret: however determined the governing powers in France might be to reject reaſonable offers of accommodation, yet the voice of the people was too audibly heard, not to compel them to aſſume the appearance of a deſire to terminate the calamities which overwhelmed their country.

Accordingly a congreſs at Liſle was agreed to, and Lord Malmſbury once more was deputed to endeavour to ſettle the differences of the two countries. To that place Lord Malmſbury went, and after continuing a fruitleſs negociation for ſome months, he got a ſudden order for departure, and has now arrived in London; having executed this important, though unſucceſsful, miſſion to the approbation we underſtand of his employers. A power made formidable by rapine and plunder will not readily reduce itſelf within the pale of moderation and rectitude. We muſt now, under Providence, look to the valour and intrepidity of our forces by ſea and land; and ſhould negociation be again renewed, we have no doubt but the prudence and moderation of miniſtry, aſſiſted by the abilities of Lord Malmſbury will bring about a favourable iſſue to the calamities of Europe.

CHARACTER OF R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, Esq.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, is a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed talents, and a much better comedian than his father. With a countenance generally enriched with rubies he has a figure not ungraceful, and a diſtinct utterance, but not a commanding voice nor pleaſing fluency of language, the ſtream of his oratory, like that of moſt authors, running through an uneven and rocky channel. Heſitation and repetition, however, are not ſo frequent in his ſtudied harangues, and in them his party is fond of comparing him to Pitt; whom he follows at a long interval, having Fox, Burke, and others far before him in the oratorical race. Though ſaid by partizans to reconcile conciſeneſs with ornament, and to unite Burke's golden tide of eloquence with Fox's ſubtlety, vigour and variety, he is in fact rather a good debater than a great orator. Greece and Rome produced but two ſuch characters; and we have now the happineſs of ſeeing the firſt ſpecimen in modern times of ſo rare an accompliſhment. Sheridan's ſpeeches like his friend Fox's are better in the reading that in the delivery; and therefore, as a ſlovenly, petulent, and venomous Scotch peer, who, though ſuffered by the Patrician politeneſs of the Upper Houſe to diſcharge his crudities, would be coughed down by the Plebeian impatience of the Lower, always turns his face to the reporters, ſo ought Sheridan to addreſs the galleries rather than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This gentleman's comic powers are confeſſedly great, but unfortnnately a talent for ſatire is generally reckoned an indication of a bad heart; and his intimate acquaintance with Jews is thought to have improved his ſyſtem of morality juſt as much as Fox's new-born faviour has advanced their fortune. "Why," it is ſaid "ſhould we be ſurprized at the derangement of the Prince of Wales's finances, when Sheridan was his companion and adviſer?" His frequent attempts at wit, which is often tinctured with gall and venom, break the thread of his reaſoning and bewilder both himſelf and the audience. Hence more attention is paid to his jeſts than his arguments; and he is often heard rather for amuſement and laughter than for inſtruction and perſuaſion. Add but prodigality to the worſt character in his beſt play, and you will have according to fame, here perhaps a liar, his picture drawn by his own pencil.

From Macfarlan's Hiſtory of George III.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.

CONTINUED FROM P. 646.

THE opinion which Mr Burke had of the Grafton Administration is thus humorously described by himself:—After paying many merited eulogiums on the character of Lord Chatham, he claims the freedom of history to speak of the Administration he formed, and thus proceeds:—"He made the Administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joining so crofsly indented and whimsically dovetailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic; such a tesselated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies;—that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand upon. The colleagues, whom he had assorted at the same boards, stared at each other, and were obliged to ask, "Sir, your name?—Sir, you have the advantage of me—Mr Such-a-one—Sir, I beg a thousand pardons." I venture to say, it did so happen that persons had a single office divided between them who had never spoken to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed*."

An Administration, of which he had this opinion, was not likely to proceed unembarrassed; particularly when his favourite repealing act "began to be in as bad an odour in the House as the stamp act had the session before." Other revenue acts following this, called out the force and variety of his talents; and the House began to perceive, that to whatever side this young statesman threw in his weight, it must add consideration and respect to his party.

During the recess of Parliament this year (1767) died the Right Honourable Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was supposed this would have been a great shock to the Ministry, which was known not to be strong, and which, it was believed, was not firmly united. If Mr Townshend had been in a very close and amicable connection with his colleagues, his loss would have been to them irreparable; as his eloquence and his abilities were of the first magnitude.—"He was the delight and ornament of the House of Commons, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence."—But though the fact was pretty well known, that Mr Townshend did not draw very cordially with his colleagues, it became necessary, upon his death, to look out for some addition to the Ministerial system, which might promise it to continue, and to act with power.

Accordingly, some time before the meeting of Parliament this year, propositions were made from the Court to the Marquis of Rockingham, once more to take a part in the Administration. The parties had two meetings on this subject; but it appearing to the Marquis, that he was to have but a divided rule, and perhaps not altogether that, the conferences broke off, and the negotiation came to nothing. Other projects were then to be tried, and the Ministers, who perhaps secretly disliked a return to their old connection with the Rockingham party, though their necessity indeed them for a while to counterfeit such a design, opened a treaty with the late Duke of Bedford and his friends; in consequence of which Lord North was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr T. Townshend (since Lord Sydney), joint Paymaster of the Forces; Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council; Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Weymouth, Secretaries of State (the former being a new department for the Colonies); and Mr Rigby a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, besides several others of less importance.

* Supposed to allude to the late Frederick Lord North, and George Cook, Esqs who were made joint Paymasters under that Administration.

This coalition opened the eyes of the public to what they had before ſuſpected, viz. That the Earl of Chatham had loſt all weight and influence in the Adminiſtration he had originally formed, and that political differences in opinion are not always irreconcilable.

We think it neceſſary to open this brief view of the political ſtate of parties, to ſhew upon what grounds of oppoſition the Rockingham party ſtood. The fact was, all the principles which they put in motion during their ſhort Adminiſtration were either traverſed or abandoned by the new Miniſtry; and as it is to be ſuppoſed that the former acted from the dictates of their feelings, their oppoſition was at leaſt honourable to themſelves.

The Seſſion of 1768 opened with a perturbed proſpect. The diſtreſſes occaſioned by the high price of proviſions, the reſtraining act relative to the Eaſt India Company, the *nullum tempus* bill, and other matters, afforded great room for diſcuſſion, in which Mr Burke took a part which not only ſhewed the powers of his eloquence, but the great reſources of his information. He was ſoon conſidered as the head of the Rockingham party in the Houſe of Commons: and his great aſſiduity in preparing buſineſs for diſcuſſion, joined to his powers for ſpeaking and writing, fully qualified him for this character. It is true, there were other perſons of great name on the ſame ſide; ſuch as the Right Honourable W. Dowdeſwell—the gravity of whoſe deportment, whoſe practical knowledge of buſineſs, and great integrity of character, made him always well heard and reſpected: Mr Dunning (late Lord Aſhburton) whoſe legal knowledge and powers of elocution will be long remembered: and Colonel Barré, whoſe political obſervations, and pointed replies, were always formidable to Adminiſtration. But notwithſtanding the acknowledged merit of theſe gentlemen and others, Burke ſtood foremoſt for uniting the powers of fancy with the details of political information. In his ſpeeches there was ſomething for every mind to be gratified, which we have often ſeen occaſionally exemplified even by thoſe who diſliked his general politics.

In the ſpring of this year the Parliament was diſſolved; and Mr Burke, on the new election, was returned, through the intereſt of his friend and patron the Marquis of Rockingham, member for Malton in Yorkſhire. Previouſly to the meeting of the new Parliament, ſome partial changes had taken place in Adminiſtration. We have before obſerved, that Lord Chatham, who was regarded as the founder of this Miniſtry, had, partly from bodily diſorders, but more from the advantages taken of them by his colleagues, in a great meaſure withdrawn from public buſineſs, and had totally loſt that lead in their councils and meaſures, which it was thought he muſt always poſſeſs during the continuance of that ſyſtem. It was ſuppoſed, that when they found they were able to act for themſelves, and that his ſupport was no longer neceſſary, a total neglect and indifference took place, and that he was no longer thought of, or conſulted on any occaſion.

This, however, did not ſo evidently appear, till Sir Jeffery (late Lord) Amherſt, who was Lord Chatham's particular friend, and under his immediate patronage, was removed from his Government of Virginia. This was ſucceeded by the reſignation of Lord Shelburne, Secretary of State for the Southern Department (another friend of Lord Chatham's) who was immediately replaced by Lord Weymouth, from the Northern Department; whilſt the Earl of Rocheford, late Ambaſſador at Paris, was appointed ſucceſſor to Lord Weymouth. All theſe changes at laſt opened Lord Chatham's eyes, and he reſigned his place as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Such was the ſtate of public affairs previous to the opening of the new Parliament. The principal buſineſs which afterwards engaged the attention of

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